FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, SEPTEMBER 28, 1847. [NO. 1582.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

D. & W. McLAURIN
HAVE received in part, their FALL AND WINTER
GOODS,
Consisting of a variety of
Fancy and Staple Goods, Fur and Wool Hats, Caps and Shoes, Crockery, Hardware, Groceries, &c.
Sept. 22. 81-tf

Daily Expected, per Steamer Evergreen,
1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT.
For sale by
SAML. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Sept. 20, 1847. 81-tf

CAPS! CAPS!
THE handsomest assortment of Mens' and Boys' Caps in the market.
JNO. M. ROSE.
Sept. 21, 1847. 81-tf

D. CASHWELL,
General Agent and Commission Merchant,
Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1847. 81-tf

Farmers' and Planters' Almanac for 1848.
30 GROSS Rum and Son's Farmers' and Planters' Almanacs for 1848, just received and for sale at the Proprietors' prices, by the gross or dozen, where a constant supply will be kept on hand for the trade. Early orders are solicited by
JNO. H. & J. MARTINE, Agents,
Hay st., nearly opposite Post Office.
Sept. 20, 1847. 81-6w

Washington and New Orleans
TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
THE Subscribers to the Stock of this Company are hereby notified that a payment of twenty per cent upon the Subscriptions will be called on the first day of October next, and another payment of twenty per cent on the twenty-fifth day of October next, to meet the demands of the Assignee, who is rapidly progressing in the construction of the line.
The money may be paid to Duncan G. McRae, Esq. Fayetteville, North Carolina.
E. B. FREEMAN,
W. W. SEATON, } Trustees.
DANIEL GOULD, }
Washington, Sept. 1, 1847.

Medical Institution of Yale College.
THE Annual Course of Lectures will commence on Wednesday, September 29, 1847, and continue sixteen weeks.
B. SILLIMAN, M. D. LL. D., on Chemistry and Pharmacy.
EBEN. EMMONS, M. D., on the Theory and Practice of Physic.
JONATHAN KNIGHT, M. D., on the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
THEODORE P. BEERS, M. D., on Obstetrics.
CHARLES HOOKER, M. D., on Anatomy and Physiology.
HENRY BRONSON, M. D., on Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
Lecture Fees, $85 50. Matriculation, $5 00. Graduation, $15 00.
CHARLES HOOKER,
Dean of the Faculty.
New Haven, Aug. 1847. 81-5w3d

Dr. Kuhl's Medicines:
RESTORER OF THE BLOOD,
FOR CHRONIC AND OTHER DISEASES,
DYSPEPSIA, general debility, decline, diseases of the skin, of the liver, of the lungs, coughs, Fever and Ague, bilious affections, etc. Price, 12 bottles, $2 50; pint do. $1 50.
DEPURATIVE POWDER,
For Fever and Ague, Bilious Affections, Inflammatory Diseases, Gravel, Worms, Head-Ache or Measles, Fullness of the Head, Dimness of Sight, &c., which is to be taken in the Restorer. Price 50 cts. per box.
ABYSSINIA MIXTURE,
For scrofulous, gleet, thick albus, gravel, etc. Price per bottle, $1 25 and $2 50.
From the Milton Chronicle.
Letter from J. R. Callum, Esq., Milton, N. C.
DR. KUHL: *Dear Sir:* Your Medicines have given entire satisfaction in this section of country. The Abyssina Mixture especially, is highly approved of. It has never failed to cure in every case. It sells like hot cakes. I have never had enough to supply the demand. You will please send me a large supply of it as soon as you arrive at home. Yours respectfully,
J. R. CALLUM.
Milton Drug Store, Aug. 14, 1847.
AGENTS.
J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville.
DUGALD McDUGALD, Moore Co.
Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1847. 81-9w

NORTH CAROLINA,
STANLY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Sessions, 1847.

David C. Lilly *vs.* Elen. Nelms, Adm'r of Thos. Waddill, dec'd.

Justices' Judgment.

Plea,—fully administered and no assets.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the following persons, who are heirs at law of the said Thomas Waddill, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State, to-wit: William Waddill, Reuel Tomlinson, Jr., —— Lancaster and Ann his wife, Wm. Tomlinson, Jno. Tomlinson, Mary Jane Tomlinson, Thomas Tomlinson, Jr., Margaret Tomlinson, John Tomlinson 2d, James Tomlinson 2d, Caroline Tomlinson, Sidney H. Tomlinson, and John R. Hill, (tenant by the courtesy) and Ann, Jemima, Emily, Margaret, Thomas, Robert, Caroline, William and Mary Jane Hill: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said heirs to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Albemarle, and show cause, if any, why the real estate of the said Thomas Waddill shall not be liable for said Judgment and costs.

Witness, Davidson Hearne, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of August, A. D. 1847.

D. HEARNE, Clerk.

[Pr. adv. $4 25.] 81-6w

JNO. M. ROSE
IS now receiving his Fall supply, and is prepared to sell GROCERIES generally, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Blacksmith's Tools, Earthen and Stone Ware, and many other articles, on favorable terms. Call next door West Bigger's Hotel.
Sept. 21, 1847. 81-tf

BOOK STORE AND BOOK BINDERY.
(LATE R. W. HARDIE'S.)
THE SUBSCRIBER has opened the new corner Store, (known as Kyle's corner) next door to the Messrs. Lilly, and immediately below the new Hotel, in which he intends to keep, and has now, a large and very valuable assortment of BOOKS, PAPER, MUSIC, PENS, QUILLS, and FANCY ARTICLES, which he respectfully invites the public to examine. The following are part of his Stock now on hand:—

School Books.
Smith's, Adams's, and Pike's Arithmetic; Grigg & Elliot's, and Saunders' Readers, numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4; Grimshaw's United States and England; Gale's Philosophy; Bullion's English and Latin Grammars; Anthon's Virgil; Pinnock's Greece and Rome; Andrews and Stoddert's Grammar; Frost's American Speaker; Lovell's U. S. do; Boyd's Rhetoric; Smith's Geography; First Class Reader; Porter's Reader; Lee's Phisiology; Emerson's Arithmetic, 2d and 3d parts; Anthon's Latin Lessons; Anthon's Sallust; Folsom's Livy; Spelling Books, Dictionaries, &c.

Blank Books.
Journals, Ledgers and Day Books, different sizes; Bill Books; Receipt ditto; Bar ditto; with an assortment of very *superior* Pens, Quills, Waters, and Sealing Wax.

Miscellaneous Books.
The works of Milton, Byron, Scott, Shelly, Montgomery, Pope, Cowper, Rogers, Elliot, Landon, Thompson, Cook, Coleridge, Southey, Wordsworth, Moore, Collins, Gray, Beattie, and others Presentation Books; The Rose; Ursuline Manual; Christmas Blossom; Odd Fellows' Offering; Charlotte and Elizabeth; Common Prayer; Prayer Gift Bibles; small; Father Oswald; Novels; Gazeer; Pictures; Note Paper; Cards; Envelopes; Letter Paper, a *superior kind*; a large assortment of MUSIC; Pencils; Slates; Wrapping Paper, &c.

☞ Send in your Magazines and Pamphlets to BOOK BINDERY. Every branch of the establishment will be carried on as before, under the *personal* superintendence and for some months, assistance of Mr. Hardie.
The subscriber intends to devote his own time to this business. He hopes, by strict attention and promptness, to merit a liberal share of patronage.
N. B. Persons having Books now in the Bindery, may rely on their being ready very soon.
D. R. BELL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1847. 81-tf

GRECIAN LANDSCAPE PAINTING.
Room at the house of Mr. A. E. Hart, next door to State Bank.
Open from 9 to 12 A. M. and from 3 to 6 P. M.
WM. G. ANDERSON begs leave to call the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of this place to this new and beautiful style of Painting, which he proposes to teach. He will also take pleasure in exhibiting, at his Room, a collection of Paintings executed by himself and pupils.
The Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville are cordially invited to call and examine the Paintings.
Please read the following:
WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 2, 1847.
We, the undersigned, having completed a course of Lessons in Grecian Landscape Painting, taught by W. G. Anderson, take pleasure in expressing our entire satisfaction with the progress we have made in this art under his instruction, and can truly say that our highest expectations have been realized, and would recommend all who know how or fancy they have no talent for Drawing or Painting to give him a trial, and we feel confident in assuring them they will not regret it. The simplicity of the style, and the ease with which it is acquired, brings it within the scope of even the smallest child, while the pictures it encourages, are not surpassed in elegance by the most finished pieces of other styles.
R. K. DRANE,
H. S. KELLY,
J. J. DOCKERIDGE,
JOHN DE ROSSET,
A. T. McALLISTER,
JAMES McCARY,
JOS. WILKINSON,
E. W. MOORING,
S. J. CARROL,
JOHN T. SHAW.
Fayetteville, Sept. 16. 81-tf

NORTH CAROLINA,
STANLY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Sessions, 1847.

James S. Turner and David C. Lilly, *vs.* Edmund Thompson, Stephen Prichard and wife, and others.

PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Edmund Thompson, and Stephen Prichard and wife, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said Defendants to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held at the Court House in Albemarle, on the 2d Monday of November next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.
Witness, Davidson Hearne, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of August, A. D. 1847.
D. HEARNE, Clerk.
[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 81

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1847.

Boon & Davis *vs.* Oliver K. Tuton.
Sampson Boon *vs.* Oliver K. Tuton.

LEVY ON LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Oliver K Tuton, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear before the Justices of said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court to be held for said County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to shew cause, if any he has, why said land shall not be condemned to be sold to satisfy the said Plaintiff's debt and interest, and all accruing costs.
Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday of August, A. D. 1847, and of American Independence the 72d year.
SDH. HOWELL, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 81

Barley, Sago, and Arrow-root,
for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

FOR SALE.
25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR
MALLETT & HUSKE.
April 20. 7tf

SUPERIOR Winter Sperm OIL, and Tanners' Oil in barrels, for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
July 5, 1847. 70-tf

A CARD.
TO THE PATRONS OF LIBERAL EDUCATION.
Very cheap Instruction in Dancing and Waltzing, &c.
MONSIEUR BOSSIEUX, from Richmond, Va., respectfully announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he expects to be at their service in the course of a week or ten days, as he will close his tuition at the Young Ladies' Seminary here (Raleigh) this week. He presents his respects to his old patrons. The price of Tuition, and other arrangements of the School, will be made known in the next advertisement.
Raleigh, Sept. 21, 1847.

NEW GOODS.
THE Subscribers have now received their Fall and Winter Stock of ***GOODS,*** and would be glad to see their friends or supply their orders. We have a heavy stock of
Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery,
All of which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce.
COOK & TAYLOR.
Sept. 14, 1847. 80-tf

MORE TIME.

THE SUBSCRIBER
HAS just received a large assortment of FASHIONABLE
WATCHES & JEWELRY,
Among which may positively be found some of the CHEAPEST and Handsomest ***Watches & Jewelry*** that has ever been offered for sale in this market. Without enumerating the various articles and their respective prices, call and see for yourselves at the above assertion is not true. Gentlemen call and have your Watches gratuitously repaired and warranted.
JOHN M. BEASLEY.

ALSO,
Fine Double-barrelled GUNS; Rifles, and various other kinds of PISTOLS; Musical Canes; Fine Pocket Knives; Violin Bows; Percussion Caps; Tubes; Dies; Musical Boxes; Violin and Guitar Strings; fine Razors and Strops; Lager ice or Sweet Spoons, Gold Pens, &c., &c.
J. M. B.
August 21, 1847. 80-tf

FOR the cure of Headache, Giddiness, Sick Nausea, Rheumatism, Hardness, Dyspepsia Piles, Worms, Dropsy, Asthma, Diseases of the Skin, Fevers of all kinds, Colds, Gout, Gravel, Female Complaints, Nervous Complaints, and all other Diseases arising from IMPURITIES of the BLOOD, and MORBID SECRETIONS OF THE LIVER AND STOMACH.
Every disease to which the human frame is subject, originates from impurities of the blood, or derangement of the digestive organs. These Pills, being compounded exclusively of vegetable juices as nature intended should operate on the mucous tissues of the Human System, strike at the root of the disease, bring all impurities to the body, bring the latter to a healthy condition, and instead of putting all foreign and obnoxious particles from the Chyle, so that the blood, of which it is the origin, must be thoroughly purified necessarily securing a free and vigorous action to the Heart, Lungs, Liver and Stomach, thereby restoring health, by opening the pores, cleansing the veins and arteries, unimpeding all the natural vents and purifying the blood; they render the system not only thoroughly sound, but also impervious to disease, even when all other means have failed.
Within the last twelve months, upwards of one hundred cases of the *most aggravated* forms of Dyspepsia have been cured by the Medicine, whose signal cleansing, the Blue Pill, and almost every other means had been resorted to without any benefit, and when death stared its victims directly in the face.
☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE and J. H. & J. MARTINE.

DR. GORDON'S PILLS.
GREAT ARRIVAL!
30 Bushels or 25,000 Boxes of Dr. Gordon's Family Pills.
THE vast and increasing demand for this new and justly celebrated Medicine, and the numerous cures they are daily effecting in all parts of the country where they have been introduced, of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints and Bilious Diseases, with their well known attendants, Sick Headache, &c., has induced the undersigned to make arrangements to receive their stocks direct from the Proprietor, and would say to their numerous customers that they are prepared to supply them, wholesale or retail, at New York prices.
☞ $2 per dozen, or 25 cents per box.
By P. MELVIN COHEN, No. 19 Haynes-st.
☞ A full stock received by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, and on inquiry will be found in all country Stores.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.
TESTIMONIALS.—Extract of a letter from Dr. Warnes, of Philadelphia, Feb. 2, 1846: "Your Pills are the mildest in their operations, and yet most powerful in their effects, of any that I have ever met with in a practice of eight and twenty years. Their action on the chyle and hence on the impurities of the blood, is evidently very surprising."
Extract of a letter from Dr. Henry Hall, of Quebec, L. C., March 6, 1841: "For bilious fevers, sick headaches, torpidity of the bowels, and enlargement of the spleen, Dr. Peters' Pills are an excellent medicine."
For sale by all the Druggists in Augusta, Hamburg, and in Charleston by P. M. COHEN.
Also, for sale by the Druggists generally, HARRISON'S OINTMENT, an unfailing remedy in the cure of all kinds of Wounds, Sores, Scalds and Burns, and the Piles. ☞ Price 50 cents.
☞ A fresh stock received by S. J. HINSDALE, L. J. HALE, and J. H. & J. MARTINE.
August 10. 76-cowly

INVALUABLE
FAMILY COMPANION.
SIX LECTURES on the Uses of the Lungs, Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, and Diseases of the Heart. On the Laws of Longevity, and mode of preserving male and female health, symmetry and beauty; exposing causes and cure of those diseases that produce Consumption, or shorten life, as Affections of the Skin, Spine, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Liver, Scrofula, Piles, Gravel, and Female Complaints. Its rules, easy, practical, and pure, form a guide to perfect health and long life. 28 Engravings, 324 pages. 50 cents. Postage 9½ cents. By SAMUEL SHELDON FITCH, A. M. M. D., at 707 Broadway, New York.
Any person remitting fifty cents, free, will receive one copy, by mail, to any part The Trade supplied.
Jan'y 1847. 50-cowly

FOR SALE.
1 PAIR OF TIMBER WHEELS, with Log Chains, complete. Also, a 3 or 4 horse WAGON.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
April 27, 1847. 60tf

Jayne's Expectorant, for Coughs &c.
44 For sale by S. J. HINSDALE

VAUABLE LAND
FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber, as Clerk and Master for the County of Moore, by virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity of said County, will on the 26th day of October next, at the Court House door in the Town of Carthage, sell the following described Tracts of LAND, situated in Moore county, and belonging to the Estate of the late John B. Kelly, dec'd, to wit:—
3000 acres, more or less, on either side of McLendon's Creek, within three miles of the town of Carthage, the Plantation on which the said John B. Kelly resided preceding his death. Said farm is of great value, embraces some five hundred acres of rich low grounds, a large portion of which is in a high state of cultivation, and admirably adapted to the cultivation of grain of all kinds, and a large portion of the up lands are well suited to the growth of cotton. The Dwelling house upon said farm is a large two-story building, nearly new built, out of the best materials, and well painted. The Kitchen, Smoke-house, Barn, Stables, and Negro houses, are all large, admirably constructed for the purposes for which they are respectively intended, and comparatively new.—Upon the farm are very valuable Grist and Saw Mills, that have cost the Estate much money, and are now being completed. The situation is healthy, pleasant, and every way desirable.
Also, 3½ lots in the Town of Carthage, upon which is erected a Store-house, and some other buildings.
Also, 500 acres of Land, more or less, on the waters of Wet Creek, in the said County, adjoining the lands of Angus Morison (Elder) and others.
Also, 100 acres, more or less, on Mill Creek, adjoining the lands of John Morison and others.
Also, 200 acres, more or less, known as the McCaskill Lands.
Also, 200 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of A. C. Curry, James Monk, and others, on the waters of Buckhead's Creek.
☞ The sale will be made on a credit of twelve months. Purchasers will be required to give bond and approved securities.
S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.
Carthage, Sept. 4, 1847. 80-4t
Pr. adv. $6 25.]

A CARD.
THE Subscriber offers for sale his HOUSE AND LOT, situated in the centre of the village of Lexington, N. C. The said Property will be sold low, as the subscriber wishes to leave soon for the North. A medical gentleman, who wishes an extensive practice, will find a desirable situation. The practice and average from $2 to $3,000 per annum. Possession will be given whenever desired, and terms made easy for the purchaser. Any further information relative to the above, will immediately be attended to by addressing the subscriber.
B. H. WHITNEY.
Lexington, September 5, 1847. 80-6w

NEW GOODS.
I AM now receiving, at the old Stand, my Fall and Winter Supply, consisting of a general assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Hollow-ware, Hats, Shoes, and Clocks.
Also, a good assortment of Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS—some very superior. All of which I am willing to sell at the lowest market prices for cash, or exchange for country produce.
W. DRAUGHON.
Fayetteville, Aug. 23, 1847. 77-8w

New Fall Goods.
THE undersigned are now receiving their Stock of
Fall and Winter Goods.
Embracing the largest stock ever offered by them, and which they feel disposed to sell cheap for cash, or on the usual time to prompt customers. Country Merchants and others are invited to examine for themselves.
H. & E. J. LILLY.
August 21, 1847. 78-3m
P. S. All persons indebted to us by note or account of six months' standing, will please call soon and settle.

NEW GOODS.
THE Subscribers are receiving their supply of NEW GOODS, at the OLD STAND, next door South of Messrs. J. Huske & Son.
Also, at the NEW STORE, East of the Market, known as Shackelford's Corner, a splendid stock of
DRY GOODS,
Consisting of Cloths; Cassimeres; Marseilles and Silk Vesting; new style Cashmeres, for Ladies' dresses. Also, all styles of Silk Dresses and Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, and Prints of all the newest styles.
Also, a splendid stock of HATS, BONNETS, and SHOES, and many other articles in the Dry Goods line.
G. & H. McMILLAN.
August 31, 1847. 78-2m

In Store and for Sale,
20 HHDS. MOLASSES,
St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugar, of extra quality for family use,
Stewart's Crushed, Powdered, and Loaf Sugar,
10 boxes "Hull & Son's" patent mould Candles, 20 lbs. each—a superior article,
10 boxes "Colgates" brown Soap,
A few ½ bbls. extra No. 1 Mackerel.
Apply to
B. ROSE & SON.
July 5, 1847. 70-tf

Gray's Ointment, for sale by
44 S. J. HINSDALE

JAMES BANKS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Are you Insured?
THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.
The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.
E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

To Engineers and Surveyors.
FOR SALE, cheap, a second hand Theodolite, complete, and in good order. Also, a Surveyor's Compass and Cham. Apply to
June 22, 1847. E. J. HALE.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.
A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by
E. J. HALE.

Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Comstock's ditto, Jayne's ditto, Dead Shot for Worms.
44 For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Cologne Water, by the gallon or quart, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

FLOUR AND BACON.
NEW FLOUR by the barrel or at retail, 10,000 lbs. BACON. For sale by
COOK & TAYLOR.
July 12, 1847. 71tf

French Gelatine and Isinglass, for Jellies, &c., for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Hops, Mustard, and Sweet Oil, of prime quality, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 28. 43-tf

Sage, Cayenne, and Black Pepper, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

J. WILKINSON & CO.,
Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Market Street, Wilmington N. C.
☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
June 11, 1847. 67-tf

Thyme, Summer Savory, and Sweet Marjoram, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

A few quarter casks of fine old London Particular Madeira WINE, for sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
April 13, 1847. 58tf

POTASH, first quality, for making Soap, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Olive Oil Soap, for chapped hands, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

RUNAWAY.
TAKEN up and committed to the Jail in Richmond county, N. C., on the 5th June 1847, a negro man who says his name is George, and belongs to Robert Wilson of Alabama. He is about 25 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, weighs about 180 lbs., full round face, with a crescent-shaped scar on his upper lip.
The owner is hereby notified to come forward and comply with the law, or the boy will be dealt with according to Act of Assembly.
R. T. LONG, Jailor.
Rockingham, July 26, 1847. 74-6m
[Pr. adv. $8 00.]

HERR CLINE.
THIS Splendid Race Horse and Stallion will make his Fall Season in the vicinity of Fayetteville, commencing 20th August, and ending 10th October, and will be let to a limited number of Mares at Ten Dollars each, to be paid when the Mare is ascertained to be in foal. Herr Cline is the only living colt of the old imported Sir Archy, and inferior to none, of his get, as a race horse, having made the best time in his three mile races that was ever made in America.
This is probably the only opportunity of raising colts from this distinguished horse, as very urgent applications are made for him to go South, where his colts are highly prized. His extended Pedigree can be seen on his handbills, or the turf register.
SOLOMON PARKS,
Agent for the owner.
August 21, 1847. 77-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1847.

John Strickland and others, *vs.* Alexander Strickland and others.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Alexander Strickland resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said Defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday in November next, and plead, answer, or demur to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.
Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Clinton, the third Monday in August, A. D. 1847.
THOMAS I. FAISON, Clerk.
[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 79-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1847.

Jacob Hubbard *vs* Alexander May.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Alexander May, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.
Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday of July, A. D. 1847, and the 72d year of American Independence.
N. D. BOGGAN, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 77-6w

25 *Valuable Negroes*
FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber, as the Administrator of the late John B. Kelly, and by virtue of a Decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Moore County, will on the 26th day of October next, at the Court House in the town of Carthage, sell Twenty-five valuable and likely NEGROES, belonging to said estate. A credit of six months will be given, upon purchasers complying with the terms of the sale.
ALEX'R KELLY, Adm'r.
Carthage, Sept. 6, 1847. 80-6w
P. S. It is possible that but a part of the above-named property will be sold.
[Pr. adv. $2 10.]

ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE,
A VERY superior article. For sale by
J. & T. WADDILL.
June 28. 69tf

4000 LBS. SUPERIOR BACON, Hams, Sides, and Shoulders, for Sale in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to
B. ROSE & SON.
Sept. 14, 1847. 80-tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

Bay Water and Florida Water,
for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Henry's Magnesia, for sale by
44 S. J. HINSDALE.

FISH.
80 BBLS. No. 1 Halifax HERRINGS,
20 do No. 2 MACKEREL.
Just received by HALL & HALL.
March 27. 56tf

NOTICE.
THE business of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, prior to the 15th inst., will be settled by Mr. John Waddell, Jr. of this place.
H. L. MYROVER, Pres't.
Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

Botanic Medicines.—Cayenne Pepper, Bayberry, Golden Seal, Slippery Elm, &c. &c. For sale by
44 S. J. HINSDALE.

The Rice Crop.—Nearly all the Cape Fear rice planters have entered upon the work of harvesting. Should the weather prove auspicious for the next fortnight, there will be no excuse for complaint on their part, either as to the quantity or quality of the product. The effects of the September gale are, however, yet to be dreaded by them. Those free depredators, the rice birds as they are called in all the rice region, have come in immense numbers, and are making sad havoc among the backward grain. It is always calculated that these semi-annual travellers between the North and the South will collect a pretty large tribute from the fields. *Wilmington Chronicle.*

Improvement in Cleaning Wheat.—We have received an interesting account of an improvement in the mode of preparing wheat for the mill, devised by Mr. Bentz of Boonsborough, Md. By the present method, in grinding, particles of the bran become mixed up with the meal, which, giving it a speckled appearance, renders the flour of inferior value. In removing this much is wasted, is addition to the extra time and labor expended in the operation. Mr. Bentz obviates all this, by first removing the bran, and of course with it all external impurities, by an operation of his own invention—and after this, pure and marketable flour may be obtained. *Baltimore Patriot.*

The Countryman and Clam Soup.—The Trenton State Gazette says that a few days ago, just before dinner, a hungry looking man entered the refectory of Mr. Warner, in that city, and pronounced the usual interrogatory—
"Is this the place where they keep clam soup?"
"Yes, sir, (said Mr. Warner,) how much will you have?"
"Well, (replied the customer,) I guess I'll take three cents' worth."
"Three cents' worth! (exclaimed the astonished host:) why, man alive, where are you going to put three cents' worth? You certainly won't pretend to eat that quantity at one time?"
"How do you sell it?" asked the astonished countryman.
"One cent a gallon."
"Well, I'll try a gallon," said the countryman, as he leisurely took a seat in one of the boxes.
Mr. Warner, who felt in the humor for a joke, measured out a gallon of clam soup, and had it carried to the customer. He commenced devouring it, and after several temporary suspensions, in order to wipe away the perspiration and breathe freer, he at length found the bottom of his soup dish. Mr. W. inquired of the customer whether he didn't want more?
He replied in the negative, and inquired of Mr. Warner "How in the world do you manage to make soup so cheap?"
"Why, (said Mr. Warner,) in the spring we buy about a hundred clams, put them in a hogshead of water, and, by occasionally throwing in a few crackers and sufficient pepper and salt, in a few weeks have the soup ready for use, and can keep it the whole year round."
"Well, now! aint that fust rate! What do you ask for the receipt?"
"For a county-right I ask $50, $30 for a township, and $3 for a family-right."
"That'll just suit us, for we don't get clams whar I live more than once a year. The next time I come down I guess I'll buy a family right. I'm desperate fond of clam soup myself!"

Geo. H. Proffit, of Indiana, formerly a member of Congress from the Evansville district and more recently minister to Brazil, died in Louisville on the 7th.

A lot of land in Boston, which in 1818 was worth $200, sold the other day for $20,000.

Sensibility is like the stars; they can lead only when the sky is clear. Reason is the magnetic needle which guides the ship whon the stars are wrapt in darkness.

The Will of a Wealthy Southerner.—The New Orleans Picayune publishes extracts from the last will and testament of Julien Poydras, late of the parish of Pointe Coupee, and of great wealth. The testator died in possession of six large plantations, and on each of them there are a great many slaves, who are directed to be sold at public sale, the purchasers to bind themselves to emancipate the slaves with their increase at the end of twenty-five years from the day of sale. The balance of the estate, after the payment of the legacies, is to be divided among a number of nephews and nieces of the deceased. To each of his god-children, Mr. Poydras bequeathed $500; to each of his negroes, large and small, he bequeathed $10. To Felix Bernard, Eustache Lebedel, Willis Alston, and Madame Zacherie he left each $2000. To Miss Frances Gallatin, daughter of Albert Gallatin, he left $10,000; to Mr. Lafitte, notary in New Orleans, $6000. To Joseph Theodore Bandue, of New Orleans, and Guy Richard, of Pointe Coupee, his executors, he left each $25,000. Rich bequests are made to all the charitable institutions of New Orleans. To the parishes of Pointe Coupee and West Baton Rouge, he leaves $30,000 each. The interest of this sum is to be employed in giving a *dowry to all girls of the said parishes who may get married;* the unfortunate to be always preferred.

SEMPER PARATUS—[*For a Trade.*]—A good anecdote is related of an "old seventy-sixer," a former resident of New Hampshire, who, by the way, was one of those whose immortalized names are enrolled beneath that sacred declaration pledging life and all for our glorious liberty. Independence was his peculiar characteristic, both in private and national affairs; and as an evidence of it in his social life, the following fact is given: (We withold his name.)
A few years since in the town of Derry, N. H., was held an annual gathering, known as the "Derry Fair," where were collected all classes of persons for every conceivable object, but principally for the purpose of racing and trading horses.
Old Mr. —— had before his door a wooden post, where always at the commencement of the Fair was tied an old horse, whose principal ambition and effort was to exist merely. Sure evidence was this that Fair week had arrived. The old man was never seen out of doors during the carnival, participating in the amusements and exercises of the occasion, but continued quietly on with his business within doors, as if nothing of moment was on foot.
He bears a tap at the door. "Walk in," immediately follows, in a gruff voice.
"Mr. ——, how'll ye swap horses!" says the visiter.
"Why, just give me one dollar in cash —unhitch my horse from that post, and tie your's there instead."
Visiter acts accordingly; Mr. —— never looked at the property last obtained, and feeling satisfied that the quadruped (provided always that it had four feet) on hand could not be much inferior to the one disposed of.
Soon came another and another applicant, all receiving the same answer—which proposition was almost invariably acceded to. So it would continue from day to day, while "Fair week" lasted—Mr. —— remaining at ease in his room until night came, when not unfrequently he would find the same horse standing at the post that he had fastened there in the morning.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Curious results of Ventilation.—In a weaving mill, near Manchester, where the ventilation was bad, the proprietor caused a fan to be mounted. The consequences soon became apparent, in a curious manner. The operatives, little remarkable for olfactory refinement, instead of thanking the employer for his attention to their comfort and health, made a formal complaint to him that the ventilator had increased their appetites, and therefore entitled them to a corresponding increase of wages! By stopping the fan a part of the day the ventilation and voracity of the establishment were brought to a medium standard, and complaints ceased. The operatives' wages would but just support them, but any additional demands by their stomachs could only be answered by drafts upon their banks, which were by no means in a condition to answer them.—*English paper.*

New Fashion.—The gentlemen wear small mirrors inserted in the inside of the hat, for the purpose of occasionally stopping and arranging their ambrosial curls, or taking an admiring peep at themselves, when nobody else happens to be disposed to perform that grateful office.

"Ah, sir," exclaimed an elder, in a tone of pathetic recollection, "our late minister was the man! He was a powerful preacher, for i' the short time he delivered the word among us he knocked three pulpits to pieces, and banged the inside out o' five Bibles."

One of the most important female qualities is sweetness of temper. Heaven did not give to women insinuation and persuasion in order to be surly; it did not make them weak in order to be imperious; it did not give them a sweet voice to be employed in scolding.

How sweet a thing is love of home. It is not acquired—it is a feeling that has its origin elsewhere. It is born with us, brought from another world to carry us on with joy in this. It attaches to the humblest heart that ever throbbed.

Price of Attendance on the Sick in Vera Cruz.—Lieut. James H. Jones, of Wilmington, Del., was charged by a nurse, for attending on him while sick, $6 a day, and by a barber for shaving him, $2.—Quite expensive.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

EARLY HISTORY OF N. CAROLINA, &c.

MR. GALES: I have just arisen from a hasty yet gratified perusal of the July number of the Literary Messenger, containing Chapters 26-27, of *Charles Campbell's* "History of the Ancient Colony of Virginia;" and am pleased to see that they comprise a more definite and particular description, of the general occurrences under the old Fundamental Constitutions, than I remember to have seen elsewhere recorded. And in the first place, I may remark, that it is not only a source of regret, but it is indeed, an exceeding reproach to our State reputation, that comparatively, so little is known, of the early history of North Carolina. *Martin, Williamson, Bancroft,* and a few others, it is true, have written voluminous works, and aided in an eminent degree to dispel those mists of uncertainty which yet obscure "the ancient dooge of our present greatness." A brief article, prepared by the Hon. *D. L. Swain* for the American Almanac for 1838, will be found to contain more minute and accurate information on the subject, than is elsewhere given. Yet, nearly every writer on our early condition, seems to have fallen into the error of mis-nomering our first Executive. In fact all historians, Bancroft and Campbell excepted, have labored under the impression that his name was George Drummond—whereas, these two gentlemen have correctly ascertained it to have been *William*. No stronger evidence is required of the great inaccuracy of our information in regard to our history, than the fact that so very little is known concerning a man, whose career is intimately identified with the State's annals. As then, the circumstances under which he assumed his authority, and the general character of the man, are matters so imperfectly communicated to us, perhaps it may not prove an object entirely devoid of interest, to give you a desultory sketch of

NORTH CAROLINA'S FIRST GOVERNOR

William Drummond was appointed by Sir Wm. Berkely, Governor of the "County of Albemarle, in the Province of Carolina," in the Second or Flowing Settlement at Durant's Neck (the oldest in the States) which event took place in April, 1663. He was an emigrant to Virginia from Scotland, and judging from the scattering and vague descriptions we have of him, seems even in that dark age, when the unyielding disposition of the Stuart family inherited even to genial clime of the new world with its fatal malaria, to have cherished within his breast the sacred germ of an independent spirit. Bancroft remarks of him, that s[he] was probably a Presbyterian, a man of prudence and sagacity, and deeply imbued with the passion for popular liberty"—and Campbell terms him "a astute Scotch gentleman, of estimable character." The circumstances under which he entered upon his Administration are peculiarly worthy of note. The Constitutions of Shaftesbury and Locke had just been decried the people, that is the latter, were immersed, completely lost sight of, amid the party gratifications of landed proprietors and titled nobility; and by Jury was but a nominal concession, and "popular enfranchisement was made an impossibility." How gloomy then the aera—how utterly inopportune the age to the development of principles such as Drummond entertained! And how, we may consider, that it cannot fail exposing a source of curious wonder, of philosophical study, and of pleasing recreation, to trace a retrospect of the first days of any country. Reflection gratefully swings from the contemplation—matchless as the limpless wave, is a conspicuous character—so in this instance can the prevailing appetite be appeased. The annals of chivalry may be ransacked, and there can be found no display of female pride and independence superior to that which manifested itself in Sarah Drummond, the wife of our first Governor.* Warmly espousing the cause of her husband, she exhibited an unwavering constancy of purpose, and an affectionate regard for her "liege lord," as admirable in herself as it was creditable to her sex. She was emphatically one of those,

"Whi devotion as humble as that which brings
To his idols the Indian's offerings;
Yet proud as that which the Priestess fer's,
When she nurses the flame at the shrine where she kneels."

In every scene then, to return to our hero, of that violent commotion, he was a zealous actor—in every phase of its agitation he was the genius who "rode on the whirlwind and directed the storm." All are acquainted with the issue of that rebellion. But Gov. Drummond's life was destined to meet with an inglorious termination. After the close of the rebellion he was apprehended and brought before Berkeley, who in the irritated language of lacerated pride in-ultingly bade him welcome to death. The patriot proudly avowed the part he had acted—was tried at one o'clock on the 20th May, 1679, and hung at 4 o'clock on the same day. Thus, this brave and extraordinary man breathed his last in mid-air suspended. Shameful and unmerited fate of a wonderful man! The tyrant Berkeley was so far like others Caligula of old, inasmuch as by the virulence of a sing'e sentence he cut off the hopes of a large majority of the Ancient Dominion.†

Such is an epitome of what is known of Gov. Drummond. As will be observed, the sketch is necessarily very imperfect—so contracted is our knowledge of the early history of the Commonwealth. Those who are better versed in our *lasth*, can supply deficiencies—while to those unacquainted altogether with this subject, this incomplete outline may convey somewhat of interest. Yet, though his name is so industriously impressed upon the historic page, there remains one memento of him stamped by Nature's hand, which even the slow lapse of time cannot obliterate.—There is a beautiful Lake in the Dismal Swamp—beautiful even in contrast with the drear, dark scenery that environs it—which yet boasts his name. It is the same romantic lake[let] which forms the theme of one of Tom Moore's most chaste and affecting poems, which we subjoin. The subject of the poem is as follows—"They tell of a young man who lost his mind on the death of a gal he loved, and who suddenly disappearing from his friends, was never heard of afterwards. As he had frequently said in his ravings, that she was not dead, but gone to the Dismal Swamp, it is supposed he had wandered into that dreary wilderness, and had died of hunger, or fell victim in some of its dreadful morasses."

They made her a grave too cold and damp
For a soul so warm and true;
And she's gone to the Lake of the Dismal Swamp
Where, at night, you may see her light pass by,
As she paddles her white canoe.

And her pale form could be seen by the light
Long and loving our life she led;
And I'll paddle me to my own true love,
As I used to do when she was dead.

Away to the Dismal Swamp he speeds—
His path was rugged and sore,
Through tangled juniper, beds of reeds,
Through many a fen where the serpent feeds,
And man never trod before.

And when on the earth he sank to sleep,
If slumber his eyelids knew,
He lay, where the deadly vine doth weep
Its venomous tear, and night's stars peep
Through the cypress trees of dew.

And near him the she-wolf stalk'd to and fro,
And he heard her fierce howls grow,
And round him the artful foxes drew,
To the dismal Lake
And the wide cane brake
Where he saw the Lake, and a misty light
Quick over its surface played—
"Welcome, welcome," the sounds seemed to say—
All the dim scene echoed the welcome lay—
The name of the maid he had wooed.

And there by the Lake in the Dismal Swamp
Where cypress and juniper grow,
Where the waters are black as the pall that hangs
For the dead, when the mourners go
And the boat is stained with woe.

Far off from the lake no hunter's camp
The forest and mud scathe;
Are seen, at the close of midnight damp
Then sit the Lake with a ruddy light
And paddle their white canoe.

Immortalized as is this clear Lake by the heartaffecting association, it is doubly so in retaining the honored name of North Carolina's first Governor. A polished mirror—it will ever reflect his fame in rays as bright as the dew drops that weep on its own crystal bosom, and long after quarto and folio shall have been cankered by the consuming worm, will that still water morning gentle evidence in echo to the associations of the past.

I cannot close this rambling communication, without again commenting upon our great deficiency and backwardness with regard to our State history. I have lately seen quite a large work on the "Antiquities, &c. of Virginia," by *Henry Howe*, Esq. which abounds in matter of a most interesting nature. Such a treat so on our history would fill a great desideratum in our Libraries. And why can we not have it? Is there a scarcity of material? By no means, for I doubt whether the early condition of any State affords a more abundant fund either of instructive results or entertaining incident. I should think too that no books could be edited now-a-days, better adapted for an extensive circulation than those of the description under consideration. If each State in the confederacy had its own history ably and carefully compiled, we venture to assert that a more systematic order of things would exist than at present. For from such studies, the Statesman and Political Economist alike derive efficient advantages. The Antiquary too, who delights to revel amid dusty tomes and mouldy records, feasts in silent satiety at such a banquet; and last of all, he who delights to linger in the voluptuous reverie of an excited imagination upon "the shores of old romance," can realize amidst the folds of traditionary lore a gratification more intense and thrilling, because it *is* real.—Truth is much stranger than fiction. She needs no ornament—"what she borrows of the pencil is deformity." S*****

*By a paper in the Office of the Secretary of the State, it is ascertained that Sarah Drummond resided in James City County, Virginia, in 1679. Farther than this, the knowledge of the writer of this sketch extends not. Can not some one in the "Old Dominion" trace up the history of this remarkable woman?

†Some adequate estimate may be formed of the general character of the bigoted Berkeley, by a consideration of the following extract from his answer to enquiries from the Committee of the Colonies:—"We have 48 Parishes and our Ministers are well paid, and by my consent should be better, if they would pray oftener and preach less. * * * * * Yet I thank God, there are no free schools and no printing, and I hope we shall not have these hundred years; for learning has brought disobedience, heresy and sects into the world, and printing has divulged them, and libels against the best Government."

During a trial between two Frenchmen, at one of the Paris tribunals, it was shown that an old white horse had been painted a fine iron gray in order to give him a young look.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

The Mexican accounts of the posture of affairs in that country, which are to be found in the late Havana papers, give confirmation to the opinion expressed by us a few days ago, that the prospects of a satisfactory peace are by no means encouraging.

The most important facts contained in the Havana journals, which were not referred to by our correspondents, are, that Congress is opposed to peace, and will not convene at any other place than Queretaro, a city in the State of the same name, about 120 miles Northwest of the Capital—which is said to be the centre of the anti-peace agitation. Gen. Paredes, too, was exerting his powerful influence to keep alive the hostile passions of the multitude at Tehuca, about 20 miles South of Mexico. Other generals were also in various parts of the country, organizing anti-peace and anti-Santa Anna parties. There is said to be, also, a coalition of eight States to oppose any treaty of peace with the United States.

In these complex and difficult circumstances, Santa Anna must certainly, it he has any idea of making a peace at all, throw himself upon our army for aid and protection. When he does that, Mexico is virtually and really occupied by the U. States, and thus we are forced into the very position which we have all along contended, is the only one by which we can ever solve the difficulties of this war.

N. O. Delta, Sept. 20.

The Picayune extracts from the same Havana papers, and arrives at the same conclusion as the Delta:—

"The Executive, by his own confession, did not possess the power to make a peace. And furthermore, says the "Diario, there were many general officers in Mexico at the last dates who declared that they would resign, or which is the same thing, abandon Santa Anna if a treaty should be concluded. That even should the city of Mexico not be taken, in two months of the territory occupied by the U. States should be covered. The editor of the Diario then draws the conclusion, from all he can learn, that it was altogether probable that even should a peace be concluded it would not put an end to hostilities, and that Parades would not fail to sustain hostilities."

The New Orleans Bulletin states, as a rumor, that Mr. Crampton, the British Minister *pro tem*, has submitted, by order of his government, to Mr. Buchanan, an intimation, that, in the event of an attempt of Mexico to annex it by the U. States, Great Britain will look to the United States for the reimbursement of the debt by the Mexican government to the subjects of the United Kingdom. The intimation is even further—that, if the war with Mexico shall end in any serious dismemberment of Mexican territory, our government will be called upon by Great Britain to make good the English Mexican creditors in proportion to the value of the territory dismembered.

OFFICIAL.—FROM THE "UNION."
FROM THE ARMY.

Extract of a letter from a distinguished Officer of the Army, dated at Tacubaya & Co.

TACUBAYA, August 22, 1847.

We are now located in one wing of the Archbishop's palace. Chapultepec, with its magnificent groves, is before us, and we overlook the great city, surrounded by its lakes, and environed in its mountains. I never realized the beauty of the valley of Mexico until I reached this spot. To-night it was lighted by the soft bright moon, with every vestige, save, but and mountain, reflected in its silver lake, as you would think it even surpassed the description we read of it. There are also some stupendous works of art around us. But I can tell you nothing, for I have not yet been in the city, though I have knocked at its gates. In the absence, then, of something more interesting, I shall have to tell you of the operations of the army.

On the 7th instant Gen. Twiggs's division left Puebla. It was followed on the 8th by Gen. Quitman's, on the 9th by Gen. Worth's, and on the 10th by Gen. Pillow's. Gen. Scott left on the 8th, and overtook Gen. Twiggs that night at San Martin. Our march over the mountains was undisturbed, except by rumors of guerrillas and resistance. Both disappeared as we approached, and we left their abandoned work as we found them. On the 12th Gen. Twiggs encamped at Ayotla, 15 miles from Mexico, on the direct road. The other divisions, on each succeeding day, came up in order, and took their positions in the rear—Gen. Worth occupying Chalco. The reconnoissance of the 12th and 13th satisfied us of the strength of the enemy's defences in our front. Their principal defence was at El Penon, commanding the causeway between the lakes of Tezcuco and Chalco. The hill of Penon is about 300 feet high, having three plateaus of different elevations. It stands in the waters of Lake Tezcuco. Its base is surrounded by a dry trench, and its sides arranged with breastworks from its base to its crest. It was armed with thirty pieces of cannon, and defended by 7,000 men, under Santa Anna in person. The causeway passed directly by its base—the waters of the lake washing each side for nearly two miles in front, and the whole distance seven miles to the city. There was a battery on the causeway about four hundred yards in advance of the Penon, another by it's side, a third about a mile in front of the entrance to the city, and a fourth at the entrance. About two miles in front of the Penon a road branched off to the left, and crossed the outlet of Lake Hochimilco, at the village of Mexicalcingo, six miles from the main road. This village, surrounded by a marsh, was enveloped in batteries, and only approached over a paved causeway a mile in length. Beyond, the causeway continued through the marsh for two miles further, and opened upon terra firma at the village of Churubusco, which was also fortified, and which we shall see more of presently. The reconnoissance of the 14th satisfied us that the route south of Lake Chalco was practicable for our wagons, or could be made so. That day Gen. Pillow's division closed upon the village of Chalco, and the next morning (15th) Gen. Worth led off south of the lake.—The divisions took up the line of march in succession, General Twiggs bringing up the rear, and we turned our backs upon the fortifications of the Penon and Mexicalcingo. Gen. Valencia, with 6,000 men, made an attempt to annoy our rear as it turned Lake Chalco; but General Twiggs having his team in front, and his division well in hand, wheeled into line to the left, and, with one discharge of Taylor's battery, tumbled over some men and horses, and sent the rest flying over the hills like the wild ducks from the lakes. He then broke again into column, and resumed his march. The rancheros and guerilleros hovering about our front gave us little trouble; and the working parties filled up the trenches, and rolled away the rocks that had been placed there to retard us, without stopping our march. On the 17th Gen. Worth encamped at San Augustin, on the Acapulco road, and moved down on the 18th two and a half miles, in front of San Antonio, to make room for the other division to close upon him.

The 18th was devoted to reconnoissances. San Antonio was situated similarly to Mexicalcingo. Batteries commanded the causeway in front, and swept over the marshes to the left as far as the lake.—The *pedregal*, or volcanic rocks, rendered the right impassable for every thing but infantry, and difficult for them. One and a half mile in the rear were situated the defences of Churubusco, commanding the approach over the *pedregal*, and by the way of Mexicalcingo. A route was discovered west from San Augustin over the spurs of the mountain to the San Angel road, by which these positions could be turned. General Twiggs's division continuing up on the morning of the 19th, was the van forward on this route, to cover the working parties formed from Pillow's division. By 11 A. M. we had surrounded the hills, and approached the two divisions of the army, with their field batteries, &c., within cannon range of Valencia's entrenchments, situate on the San Angel road, and commanding the only approach through the *pedregal*, or volcanic rocks. The working parties were returned to their respective lines, and preparations made to dislodge the enemy. Before continuing the road further. On approaching his front within canister range, and opening in his advanced parties, he was found in the works across the road, with Magnider's and the howitzer battery. It was found that the ground on his left afforded the earliest advantages for the attack. He lay entrenched on rising ground, behind a deep ravine, about midway between the lines, to which the ground gently descended from both the armies.—His front was defended by four heavy batteries, and three long Hesperidges, one in front, and some of smaller calibre. His right was at first supported by strong and heavy columns, which were subsequently withdrawn, and placed in the form of a natural breastwork, on the crest of a ridge, in the rear of the ravine, and connecting with the Churubusco works. The heads of the columns were covered by the ravine, and their flanks by the right, and each leaving their horses and batteries behind, slowly wended their way through the Avocanite rocks to the ravine, which they passed in front of the small village of Avocanite, and formed on the ground of Valencia's batteries. They were now on the San Angel road, between Valencia's entrenchments and the Churubusco works. The attack was then commenced.

The troops for the left were ordered to advance under cover of the rocks, as far as practicable without the lines of the enemy, and then to storm the entrenchments, as soon as the artillery should have opened a way for the infantry. At about 1 P. M. Colonel Riley's brigade, consisting of the 2d and 12th regiments, that had been detached from the previous day, were moved to the front, and formed in the gap between the two divisions, and took position in the rear of the regulars in the right, and took up the line of march, to escape notice of the enemy, and to avoid the fire of the batteries on the left, until they should be ready to storm the entrenchments on the left. This force, moving around the rocks, was concealed from their view and fire, by a small ridge, which ran parallel with the batteries, and which was covered with chaparral, and which concealed their movements. Col. Riley's brigade, sweeping around their rear, and in good order, moved down with great impetuosity upon the enemy's left, while Gen. Smith attacked the left from the front. In the mean time, Col. Ransom, passing across the ravine the force in front, opened his fire upon their front and left. The enemy, finding himself thus attacked, and apprehending the main attack from the direction in which we approached the previous day, opened his heavy battery on his front. But Riley's brigade, emerging every thing before them, drove them out between the lines of Smith and Ransom, upon that of Shields. They broke at all points, abandoning their artillery, park train, ammunition, &c. We took 800 prisoners —four generals, Salas, Mendoza, Blanco, and Garay; four colonels, two commanders of brigades and squadrons, and other officers in proportion.—Among the twenty-two pieces of artillery taken were the two belonging to Washington's battery, taken at Buena Vista. They were re-taken by the 4th artillery, the regiment to which they originally belonged. We buried 600 of their dead found on the field. Our loss did not exceed sixty. After allowing the troops a little time for refreshment, they were put in march down the San Angel road, to take in reverse the positions of San Antonio and Churubusco. The enemy, finding himself turned, immediately commenced to evacuate his lines at San Antonio; but we moved upon him so rapidly that he had to abandon his guns. Gen Worth's division, that had marched him in front, followed so close upon his heels as to drive him into the defences of Churubusco. In the mean time Gen. Twiggs had taken his position in the front on the battery surrounding the convent, while Gen. Worth, seized upon that defending the bridge and blocking the main road to Mexico.—The battle opened fiercely on that side. Gens. Shields and Pierce's brigades were sent to attack in rear. Advancing towards the city of Mexico until they had passed the stream in rear of Churubusco, they crossed a cornfield on their right, and made for the causeway leading from Churubusco to the capital. This causeway was defended by a large body of infantry and cavalry, the latter extending apparently to the gates of Mexico. The number of infantry was said to be 5,000, and of cavalry 4,000. Gen. Shields, forming his line obliquely to that of the enemy, resting either flank upon some buildings on his right and left, and gaining as much to their right flank as possible, brought his men promptly into action. Gen. Pierce, following quickly up, took position to his left, and the howitzer battery opened on his right. The Mexicans made a stout resistance, and the reserve under Major Sumner, composed of the rifle regiment and a squadron of dragoons, was brought to their support. By the time they broke into the cornfield, the enemy began to give way. Worth and Twiggs had forced their front, and they were being driven upon the capital. As soon as the way was clear for the dragoons, they swept over the causeway, charging up to the very gates. Many a fine saddle was emptied by the discharge from their last battery. Captain Kearney, whose troop was leading, lost his left arm, and the rest of his officers were wounded. Our men had done their work well and faithfully. Their exhaustion required rest. The recall was sounded, and we returned to the care of the killed and wounded. Of these we have a goodly number. I fear they will reach nearly one thousand. Many gallant officers are at rest. Col. Butler, of the South Carolina regiment, bringing his regiment into action, had his horse shot under him; continuing the charge on foot, he was wounded in the leg, and finally shot through the head. Of the regulars, Captain Thornton, of the dragoons, Capt. Burke, 1st artillery, Hanson, Lieut. Irons, Easby, Hoffman, and Johnson. About forty are wounded more or less severely. All the engineers are safe. We cannot be sufficiently thankful, nor repay the interest or prayers of our friends in our behalf.

The greeting of Gen. Scott by the troops after the action, on seeing the success of all his plans, was loud and vociferous. It must have shaken the "Halls of the Montezumas." Their enthusiasm seemed to cheer the Mexican officers in their captivity. The army has implicit confidence in him, and apprehend nothing where he commands. He sees every thing, and calculates the cost of every measure; and they know and feel that their labors and labor will not be uselessly expended.—During the day we took 2,700 prisoners, 8 generals, 37 pieces of artillery, and ammunition enough for a whole campaign. Their defences were completely turned, and their plans upset. We could have entered Mexico that evening or the next morning, at our pleasure, so complete was the disorganization of their army of 32,000 men. We learn that 27,000 men were opposed to us at all points on the 20th, and they acknowledge in killed and wounded 5,000. On the 21st, as the army was in motion towards the city, General Scott was met by a proposition for a cessation of hostilities, for the purpose of taking care of the killed and wounded. This he refused; but in the evening agreed to an armistice, to enable Commissioners to meet Mr. Trist, and to treat for peace.—This armistice has been officially ratified. It is difficult to foresee the result; though I can very well see that it is for Santa Anna's advantage to make peace. So far I can trust him.

The Lieutenant Johnson killed was the nephew of Lieut. Col Johnson of the voltigeurs. I was standing by him when his leg was carried off above the knee by a cannon ball. He was a gallant little fellow, and as merry over his work all the morning as a boy at play. He fell by the side of the gun he had been effectively serving, and died that night, 19th instant. The Colonel did not hear of his death until next morning. He was standing on Valencia's captured entrenchments, delighted with the recent victory; his frame shrunk and quivered with agony, and I wept to witness such suffering. It is the living for whom we should mourn, and not the dead. The engineers did good service on both days; nor was the engineer company behind in any undertaking.

From another Letter.

The march of Gen. Scott with his little army upon the capital has been the boldest move in modern warfare. It is ascertained that the Mexican army was thirty two thousand strong. Twenty seven thousand more, from their own account, met us on the 20th. They are in the midst of their resources; we are a great distance from ours.

The Force of Gen. Scott before the City of Mexico.—We have seen a statement of the forces, taken from the Mexican paper now published in the city of Puebla, and which is supposed to be substantially exact. It is thus:

Brought by Scott to Puebla,		7,500
Volunteers arrived with Pillow,		2,000
Do. do. Cadwalader,		2,500
Do. do. Patterson,		2,000
		14,000
Total number arrived,	14,000	
Sick, deserters, &c.	1,000	
Garrison left in Puebla,	1,500	
		2,500
Force which marched upon Mexico,		11,500

OFFICIAL—*From the Union.*

Letters have been received from the camp of Gen. Taylor, who was then near Monterey. The General had made the necessary arrangements for carrying out his side general order for sending the troops he could spare to Vera Cruz, to join the column of Gen. Scott. In addition to the troops which he kept upon his line of defence, he had detained the light battery of Captain Bragg, to strengthen his line. A mixed force of dragoons and Texans was employed in clearing the country between Camargo and Monterey of the roving guerillas.

Reports are renewed of the General's intention to visit the United States; but he does not yet mention such an intention in his recent despatches.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

We are permitted to lay before our readers the following interesting correspondence. Its perusal cannot fail to heighten our admiration of the character, and endear more strongly the memory, of that gallant spirit whose heroic a pirations are now quenched in the grave. Though doomed himself, with his brave command, as was supposed, to inglorious inaction, and gloomy and chafed from the disappointment, Col. Butler could appreciate the yearnings of a brother soldier for a closer participation in the coming fray—who be nearer the flashing of the guns"—and lend his friendly aid to secure their gratification. The letter of Gen. Worth is as honorable to himself as to the memory of the gallant Butler. Kindred spirits! they could appreciate each other; and gracefully has the survivor wreathed the laurel and cypress over the grave of his friend. A soldier needs no nobler eulogist.

Letter from Maj. Gen. Worth to Hon. A. P. Butler.

TACUBAYA, Mexico, Aug. 26, 1847.

SIR: I trust a cordial intimacy and friendship of twenty-five years with your late Brother, the gallant Col. Butler, will excuse the trespass of a stranger. Your Brother fell most gloriously in the great battle of the 20th, before the gates of Mexico. In that bloody conflict, no man gave higher evidence of valor and patriotism, or exhibited a brighter example. He fell when it was God's will, precisely as he would have desired to die. His body rests here; his memory in the hearts of his countrymen; his spirit, bright and pure as his blade, with his God.

The enclosed letter, written the day before the battle, I did not receive until the day after, through the hands of Dickinson; and it is not because of the kind things said by a friend's partiality, but because it is probably the last letter he penned, that I send it to you; begging that at some future day it may be returned to me, to be preserved and cherished.

The gallant Palmettos, who showed themselves worthy of their State and Country, lost *nearly* one-half. This victory will carry joy and sorrow into half the families in South Carolina. Col. Dickinson is getting on well, and will, it is hoped, save his leg. An Armistice is concluded, and Commissioners meet to-morrow to treat of Peace. God speed them.

Very truly, your obedient servant,
W. J. WORTH.

Hon. A. PICKENS BUTLER.

Letter from Colonel Butler to Gen. Worth.

SAN AUGUSTIN, Aug. 19, 1847.

Dear General: We are here in tribulation. I can but hope, however, it is but temporary. It is ordered that this division remain as protection to the train. There is gloom on us all; while I am one who believes *there will be fighting enough for all.* The moral effect is withering. The regiment, though weak in numbers, is up to the full point, and I trust South Carolina may have a place in the picture. We have been watching you and your division for the last two days with fraternal affection; but the entire voice of the army, where I have been, or heard, is unbounded confidence in "Worth." "So mote it be." But I have strayed from the principal point or purpose of my note, which is to say, our friend, Col. Dickinson, more impatient, and not so long a soldier as myself, desires a place nearer the flashing of the guns; and with good taste, wishes to get near you. If you can make him useful, he will feel much gratified. I am aware you are surrounded with a talented staff, but a little more of a good thing will render it not the less complete or effectual.

I am, my dear General, yours sincerely,
P. M. BUTLER, S. C. V.
Gen. W. J. WORTH, Cond'g. &c.

Sickness in the Squadron.—By the following extract of a letter, which we find in the Pensacola Gazette, it will be seen that our Gulf squadron is suffering extensively from sickness. It is from an officer on board the U. S. ship Germantown, and dated

ANTON LIZARDO, Aug. 27, 1847.

Dr. Beache died yesterday. Dr. J. A. Kearny, Fleet Surgeon, this morning. Dr. McClenahan is sick on the island. You have not the slightest idea of the extension of fever since you left. A sloop has just arrived from Tuspan with the intelligence that every officer on board the Decatur is sick. Several men have died. The Stromboli is sick. Several men have died. The Stromboli well men. Is this not horrid! The commodore has just arrived.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 22.

LATER FROM SANTA FE

We have later accounts in St. Louis papers from Santa Fe and Chihuahua—the latter to the 1st of July.

Every thing was quiet at the last accounts, the Mexicans adhering faithfully to the treaty or agreement made with them.

Fourteen traders and several volunteer companies had left Santa Fe for Fort Leavenworth, and others were to follow the next week. Lieut. Love had arrived at Santa Fe, with $300,000 in specie to pay off the army.

Death has made terrible inroads upon the volunteers. The companies that have returned took out the full complement, and now only average forty men for each.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

FROM OUR REGIMENT.

CAMP AT ARISPE'S MILLS, MEXICO, August 22d, 1847.

The Officers of the Regular Corps, as well as Volunteers, upon an examination into the case, approve Col. Paine's conduct, although it ended thus tragically. I am not, myself, disposed to censure their judgment in the matter, nor will I go into a discussion of the question on either side, but will simply remark, that I am fully convinced that if Col. Paine had not acted thus promptly, we should, in all probability, have had quite a riot, which could not have been quelled with at quite a serious effusion of blood and consequent loss of life. I had to hurry through my last letter to you, to obey an order to go to Saltillo to procure a Coffin for Capt. Shive's remains, and on my return found our regiment in quite an uproar, on account of all the officers of the line having signed a request to Col. Paine to resign his commission. This request was signed by all the Commissioned Officers except three. The request was made, as I hear, for the harmony and peace of the regiment. Col. Paine made no reply, but took the paper to Gens. Wool and Cushing. Gen. Wool regarded the act as nearly amounting to mutiny, and had a long order read to each Regiment that evening in relation to the matter, closing with discharging from the service of the United States, 1st Lieutenants J. R. Pender, of Company A, and G. T. B. Singletary, of Company B, and Privates J. S. W. Hunter, of Company K, and King, of the Virginia Regiment, and censuring the conduct of the other Officers. This made the matter worse, and that night was passed in great excitement, and early next morning every Officer, who had signed the request for the Colonel to resign, sent in their resignations, alleging, as I hear, for a reason, the censure contained in the order of the previous afternoon. Not a single one was accepted. In the course of the day, Gen. Cushing requested an interview with the Officers who signed the request, and by his conciliatory manner persuaded them to recall it, which I learn they did, and he also persuaded them to withdraw, for the present at least, their application for a discharge, which they also did; and thus, for the present, the matter is put to rest.

Parsimony not Economy.—Sir Walter Scott tells of a kinsman of his, says the North British Review, who, on being told that a family vault in the parish church yard was decaying and like to fall in, and that £10 would make the repairs, profferred only £5. It would not do. Two years after he proffered the full sum. A report was then made, that the breaches were now so much increased, that $20 would scarce serve. He hesitated, hemmed and hawed for three years more; then offered £20. The wind and rain had not awaited his decision, and less than £50 would not now serve. A year after he sent a check for the £50, which was returned by post with the intelligence that the aisle had fallen the preceding week.

An Honest Man.—The Ogdensburgh N. Y. Republican mentions that Martin Thatcher, of that county, was one of the unfortunates who found it necessary to resort to the bankrupt law a few years since. He was subsequently elected county clerk, and has just finished up the payment of the last dollar from the payment of which he became legally released by the application of the bankrupt law.

It is stated, on good authority, that one of the London houses which failed recently made eighty thousand pounds at the commencement of the season by their successful dealings in Indian corn! All this has been lost, and their capital beside, by an unfortunate calculation of the fluctuations of the market and the state of the weather.

Some mathematical genius calculates, that a man who shaves daily, cuts off nearly half a foot of beard per annum, and that by the time he is *twenty-seven feet of hair* old he will have removed in his time from his own visage!

FALL, 1847.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and select assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres, Cassinets, and Ken Jeans,
Satin, Valencia, and other Vestings,
Extra superfine Satin striped Silk,
Colored Silks, plain striped and figured,
Satin striped Thibet Cloth, new styles,
Gros-de-Swiss and Gros-de Nap,
Merino Silk and Woollen Shawls,
Rich needle worked Collars,
Flannels, Blankets, and Negro Cloth,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
Tarlton and Woollen Plaids,
Pongee and other Silk Handkerchiefs,
Alpaca, Silk and Cotton Warp,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,
65 packages Boots and Shoes,
Anker Bolting Cloths, Nos. 1 to 10.

With many other articles—which will compare with any assortment in this State; and for Cash by the Package, will be offered at retail prices by wholesale or retail. Merchants and families will please call and examine for themselves.

Sept. 27, 1847.

Blake & Briggs

HAVE removed to the old Stand of James G. Cook, on the South side of this square, one door below H. L. Mayrant & Co.'s, where they are now receiving their Fall and Winter GOODS, comprising a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Staple Dry Goods, Cutlery, Drugs, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Which they offer on favorable terms for Cash or barter—to regular customers as usual—or exchange for country produce.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1847.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF HAMPDEN SYDNEY COLLEGE, RICHMOND, VA.

THE next Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday the 1st of November, 1847, and continue until the first week in the following March.

The dissecting room will be open for subjects on the 1st of October, and Clinical instruction will be given during that month.

JOHN CULLEN, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.
R. L. MOHANNAN, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
S. MAUPIN, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.
CHS. BELL GIBSON, M. D., Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.
CARTER P. JOHNSON, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

In addition to the usual lectures, Medical and Surgical Clinics will be regularly given at the College Infirmary and City Alms House.

Students are admitted free of expense, but no instruction to the Student will have so great a tendency in observing the diseases incident to them as witnessing very many surgical operations.

The abundance and cheapness of the material for dissection and the easy access and use of the dissecting room, will enable the Student to study Anatomy to great advantage, and thereby acquire skill in the use of Surgical instruments.

Charges—Matriculation Ticket $5—Tuition Fee $105—Ticket to the Demonstrator of Anatomy required to be taken once by students for 2 years $10—Hospital ticket $5.

S. MAUPIN, M. D.
Dean of the Medical Faculty.

August 27. 3m[illegible]

SPLENDID LOTTERIES.

To be drawn in October, 1847.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.
(Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.

THE SECOND

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY.
Class 64, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, October 9, 1847.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.
SPLENDID SCHEME

1 prize of $35,000, 1 of 13,000, 1 of 9,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 2,500, 10 prizes of 1,000, 60 of 400, 114 of 300, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2.50
Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $150.00
Ditto ditto 25 Halves 75.00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarters 37.50

$3 80,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY.
Class 66, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, October 16, 1847.

78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.
GRAND SCHEME

1 prize of $40,000, 1 of 12,000, 1 of 7,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 2,000, 30 prizes of 1,000, 70 of 500, 10 of 300, 257 of 200, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2.50
Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $130.00
Ditto ditto 26 Halves 65.00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarters 32.50

$30,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY.
Class 68, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, October 23, 1847.

66 Number Lottery—11 Drawn Ballots.
SPLENDID SCHEME

1 prize of $30,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 8,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 2,075, 20 prizes of 1,000, 20 of 500, 20 of 300, 260 miles, 99 of 200, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2.50
Certificates of Packages of 22 Whole Tickets $110.00
Ditto ditto 22 Halves 55.00
Ditto ditto 22 Quarters 27.50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us.

Address,
J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

September 19, 1847. 3t-[illegible]

Medical uses of the Wild Cherry.

Ever since the settlement of America, Wild Cherry has been known to possess very important medicinal virtue. Every body knew this fact, but nobody knew how to extract its essential properties. Every mother gives Wild Cherry tea to her children for worms, for colds, and for almost every disease; and adults throughout our country are in the habit of making a compound or syrup of wild cherry bark, and other ingredients, to be used in spring as an antidote to complaints incident to that changeful season. It is found by experiment that the wild cherry possesses even far more important qualities than was ascribed to it. For the first stages of Consumption, Asthma, no matter how long standing, Coughs, Liver Complaint, etc., it is proved to be the best medicine known to man. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is a chemical extract, combined with a similar extract from Tar, which enhances its value. Its success in curing Pulmonary disease, in almost every stage, after our best physicians could do no more, has astonished the faculty, and led them to confess that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry possesses a principle heretofore unknown among medical men.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, SEPTEMBER 28, 1847.

THE MAILS.—On our return home we found considerable complaints of Subscribers on the line from Raleigh to Pittsborough, and its several branches, of great delay in the receipt of the Observer. This arises, as we are kindly informed by the Postmaster at Raleigh, from a change made in the time of departure of the mail from that city, to suit the convenience of the contractor and the people of Salisbury. As we learn that the arrangement is to be a permanent one, we submit to it, though at great inconvenience, in sending off on Monday night a sufficient number of papers to supply the Subscribers on those routes, who are too numerous to be lost, (we are pleased that we send more papers in that direction than any other publisher.

To make this as little troublesome as possible, we do not request that advertisements &c. for publication be handed in as early as convenient, and in all events *before Tuesday.*

We regret to hear, likewise, of the discontinuance of the Post Offices at Cox's Store and Morven, at each of which we had a number of Subscribers. From some of them we have received letters on no in regard to their papers, and would be glad to hear from the others, if any change is desired. Packets for Cox's are opened at Clinton; and for Morven at Wadesborough, we suppose.

NO LATER NEWS.—To our surprise and regret, not a word has been heard from the army within the last week. The public anxiety is of course intense to hear the result of the critical state of things which existed at the last dates; and should any news arrive within a few days, we will issue an extra, and send a copy to each Post Office where it may probably be the first to convey the news.

In the absence of any thing more reliable as to the prospect of peace, we have copied from the New Orleans Delta, (an Administration paper,) a paragraph based on the spirit of the latest Mexican papers, which gives no hope of peace. Such is our own opinion, and we have scarcely seen any one who thinks otherwise. If a treaty has been concluded, it will be so much the more acceptable.

THE ARMISTICE.—The Union's dissatisfaction with the Armistice not says that Gen. Scott had no instructions to grant it, to suspend hostilities, until a treaty of peace had been ratified by Mexico. Gen. Cass, (a friend of the Administration,) writing from the battle ground on the 27th ult. examines the course of Gen. Scott, as follows:—

"I must add a word or two of the whole Mexican affair. The city is at our mercy, and we can easily march into the city; but Gen Scott was not willing to insist on an armistice, after demanding a surrender of the city, with a view to open the negotiations for peace. In my judgment the armistice was a blunder and confidence, was humanity misplaced."

The Washington Journal asserts that the Metropolitan route is abandoned"; and says, "that if ever the people of Fayetteville entertained any idea of building the Metropolitan Road, that *idea* has now been finally and unequivocally *abolished.*" The Journal has no right to make such assertions. They are *untrue*, and like every thing that emanated from its neighbor Commercial, are ungenerous to a degree which would justify the use of epithets which self-respect alone prevents us from employing.

THE FORTSMOUTH ROAD.—A report has been in circulation lately, that the Boston purchasers of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road have sold out their interest in it to the Petersburg Rail Road Company, a rival Road, the proprietors of which have resorted to various means to put down and to keep down the Portsmouth Road. We understand, from sources on which we rely, that no such sale has been made. The offer of a large premium was made, it is said, to the Bostonians, and refused. We rejoice at it, on every account; not that we have any hostility to the Petersburg Road, but that we have a great desire to see the Boston company carry out its admirable scheme of renovation of the defunct road, and then extend its operations in this quarter.

The Charleston Mercury, giving credence to this report of the sale of the Portsmouth Road, and inferring therefrom that there is not much probability of the execution of what is termed the Metropolitan Route," suggests a rail road from Raleigh to Charleston direct, a distance of 200 miles. A direct line from those two points would pass through Fayetteville, or near Marion C. H. and Georgetown. The Mercury remarks that many of the most sagacious and influential citizens of Charleston speak favorably of this project.

If the friends of the Metropolitan Route feel in truth abandoned the intention to construct it, this might be a desirable measure for many of them, and especially for this community. But the Metropolitan Route has decided advantages over it, in about 80 miles less of distance, and in forming a base line for similar works into the interior of our own State.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The next House of Representatives will consist of 228 members, and 115 will therefore be a majority. There are already elected, 111 Whigs, 100 Locofocos, and 1 Native.—There are yet to be elected 16 Members, viz: 6 in Maryland, 4 in Mississippi, 4 in Louisiana, 1 in Ohio and 1 in Michigan. Of these, only 3 were Whigs last year, viz: 2 in Maryland and 1 in Louisiana. Should all these elections result as last year, the Whigs would have 114, (just one-half,) the Locos 113, and 1 Native, who usually votes with the Whigs. But the Whig papers of Maryland speak with confidence of electing four, and with some hope of five, at their election next month. Upon their success will depend the completion of the next House.

COL. PAINE.—We are glad to see that the Press in other States than North Carolina, (which is probably free from the local and political influences which operate upon the Locofoco papers in this State,) justifies the conduct of Col. Paine under the trying circumstances in which the late mutiny among the troops under his command unfortunately placed him. The Charleston Mercury, in publishing the letter giving an account of the affair, says,—

"We know nothing of the merits of the case, other than what appears in the letter; but taking the facts as there stated, we conceive that Col. Paine was altogether justifiable in the course he pursued, and that the state of insubordination and revolt exhibited imperatively demanded at his hands the most prompt and decided measures for its suppression. We know Col. Paine, and though a rigid disciplinarian, we feel confident that he would be guilty of no act unbecoming a high-minded gentleman and gallant officer."

It appears to us that no rightminded person can fail to admit, that it was the duty of Col. Paine to put down a mutiny, at any sacrifice of life, bearing in mind that his troops were in the regular service, and in the heart of an enemy's country. The complaint is, that he provoked this mutiny by the rigor of his discipline. Of this, we cannot so well judge, at this distance, and in the absence of any specific charges. But here again, the consideration of his situation in the enemy's country justifies the utmost vigilance, and strictness. We saw a letter, some months ago, from a volunteer, in which the Col. was roundly abused because, when some of his men had been detected in stealing corn (*taking it*, we believe the letter called it,) from the Mexicans, he had them drummed through the camp, each man shouldering, instead of his gun, a green corn-stalk, in full bearing. And yet it was Col. Paine's imperative duty to put a stop to every kind of depredation upon the Mexicans. The same letter spoke of Capt. Louis D. Wilson of Edgecombe, as being cordially hated by all his men, though he had been idolized by them at home. The fact is, that the life of a common soldier must be an exceedingly unpleasant one, and especially to the class of persons who volunteered, accustomed as they had been to comfortable living. Upon the commander is apt to be lavished the blame for those hardships which are incident to the service—unless, indeed, he should degrade his office, as some are said to do, by gambling and drinking with his men. Col. Paine affords a solitary instance, we believe, in which a systematic effort has been made *at home* to make the Colonel odious to the men; and this from the meanest of all mean motives. No doubt this effort succeeded to a material extent. But with all this, we doubt whether the mutinous spirit would have broken out but for the instigation of the Mississippi and Virginia Regiments, which were under Col. Paine's command. It is not consistent with the character of citizens of North Carolina to rebel against authority, or shrink from the performance of duty.

The Washington Chronicle effectually disposes of one of the stories extant in this State to the injury of Col. Paine. It was said, "that on a march with his regiment they came to a spring of water, when all, or nearly all, the whole being much exhausted for the want of water, rushed to the spring to slake their thirst, and that he gave out orders that no one should touch the water until he had drank. Now the story, in accordance with the truth, should be thus: When the spring was met with, (quite a small one,) there was a general rush to get at the water, the men being described greatly in want of it. Colonel Paine immediately rode up, and discovering that the eager scrambling around the little stream and trampling in it would prevent its being of much service to any, he ordered all to retire, placed a guard over the spring, and had a basin for the water scooped out, so that it could collect in sufficient quantity to satisfy all, and become clear and fit for use. This is the true version of the spring story, as narrated to us by the Captain of one of the companies of the regiment, who is now in this State. When one of the tales of rumor is thus found to have so much of the erroneous in its composition, it is but a judicious caution to scan the others closely before giving them credence."

[We intended to annex to the above, an excellent article from the pen of a friend; but, though partly in type, we are obliged to defer it till next week.]

LIEUT. J. G. MARTIN.—Among the wounded in the late battle before the City of Mexico, on the 20th of August, is Lieut. J. G. Martin, of Elizabeth City, N. C., who lost his right arm. He was attached to Capt. Frank Taylor's battery, which was greatly exposed, and suffered a greater proportional loss than any portion of the army, except the South Carolina regiment.

MUNIFICENT BEQUEST.—Col. Louis D. Wilson, of this State, who recently died in Vera Cruz, bequeathed the large sum of $40,000, to the Chairman of the County Court of Edgecombe, N. C., and his successors in office, to be applied to the support of the poor of that County.

Col. Wilson was a bachelor, aged about 60 years, and the amount thus given is said to be much the larger part of his fortune.

GEORGIA VOLUNTEERS.—A battalion of 500 mounted men has just marched from Georgia for the seat of war, under command of Col. Jas. C. Calhoun; and a battalion of infantry is nearly full.

The expenses of the government of New York city, for eight months, have amounted to $1,316,421.

RAIL ROADS.—In no part of the Union have Rail Roads been projected with more judgment, and executed with more regard to durability, than in Massachusetts.—Their success, not only as profitable investments of capital, but in facilitating commerce, building up towns, and promoting the general prosperity, has surpassed all calculations. The income of the Western Road, for instance, (from Boston to Albany,) has now reached $32,000 a week, or at the rate of $1,664,000 a year. This road cost an enormous sum, and no one expected it to pay legal interest; but it is now doing more. The Fall River road cost one million, and is realizing at the rate of $126,000 a year of revenue.

The young State of Michigan is entering on a brilliant career of improvement. Her Central Rail Road will cost six millions. Over 1000 persons are at work on it. The part finished is earning at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, and when finished it is expected that the receipts will reach a million per annum. The stock sells at 36 per cent. advance. The Southern Road, at Monroe, gives promise of equal success.

We doubt whether there is a Rail Road in the United States which fails to pay legal interest on its cost, provided it is well constructed and upon actual capital. Two obstacles only to success seem to be felt, viz: slightness of structure and insufficient capital. Whenever these are not permitted to interfere, success has been sure.

And so it will certainly be with our much desired Metropolitan Road. With a durable road, and a full subscription, so that the incubus of a never-to-be-paid debt shall not weigh it down, the success of that Road would be beyond question. We hope to see the work done, in due time, notwithstanding the false statements from an unprincipled quarter, that the project was abandoned, that money could not be raised to pay for a survey, and such like impudent fabrications.

THE CHARLOTTE RAIL ROAD.—At a meeting of the Stockholders in this projected work, it was ascertained that $1,162,200 had been subscribed, of which $807,000 was subscribed on condition that the road take the Western route, from Columbia to Charlotte, $277,600 on condition that it go from Camden to Charlotte, and the remaining $278,400 without condition, willing to adopt either route. The Columbia route was thereupon, by resolution, formally adopted; and the subscribers who favored the Camden route withdrew their subscriptions, as they were authorized by the charter to do, leaving a subscription amounting to $885,600 applicable to the work.

The company was then organized by the appointment of Edward G. Palmer, President; and Messrs. T. H. Elmore, James Martin, Samuel McAuley, Edwd Avery, W. W. Elms, B. F. Taylor, John Buchanan, Thos. McLure, J. W. Osborne, and C. J. Fox, Directors.

The adoption of the Columbia route is fortunate for North Carolina, provided we ever resolve to avail ourselves of the advantages which the Camden route, skirting our State, would have deprived us of.

THE COTTON CROP OF 1846-7.—The N. Y. Shipping List has published its annual statement of the Cotton Crop, embracing all receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1846, to Sept. 1, 1847. The aggregate is 1,778,651 bales. This is less by 321,886 bales, than the crop of 1845-6. The deficiency at New Orleans is 331,165 bales, at Mobile 98,504 bales, with small deficiences in Florida, Texas and North Carolina; while there is an increase in Georgia of 47,878 bales, and in South Carolina of 98,795 bales.

The quantity exported was 1,211,222 bales, against 1,666,792 last year—a decrease of 125,570 bales. The exports to Great Britain were 830,969 bales, against 1,102,369 last year.

The quantity taken for home use during the year was 147,907 bales, an increase of only 4900 bales over the preceding year.

The quantity of new cotton received at the shipping ports up to the 1st inst. was 1121 bales, against about 200 last year.

The total crops of the last 20 years were as follows:—

1827-8	712,000 bales	1837-8	1,801,497 bales
1828-9	857,744 "	1838-9	1,360,532 "
1829-30	976,845 "	1839-40	2,177,835 "
1830-1	1,038,848 "	1840-1	1,634,945 "
1831-2	987,477 "	1841-2	1,683,574 "
1832-3	1,070,438 "	1842-3	2,378,875 "
1833-4	1,205,394 "	1843-4	2,030,409 "
1834-5	1,254,358 "	1844-5	2,394,503 "
1835-6	1,360,725 "	1845-6	2,400,537 "
1836-7	1,422,930 "	1846-7	1,778,651 "

NEW COTTON.—About Sixty bales of the new crop were received at Augusta on Tuesday last, quality middling, and prices rather unsettled.

A Steamboat arrived at New Orleans from Vicksburg on the 13th with a cargo of 1608 bales of the new crop.

The accounts from the South rather incline us to think that the crop will be short, perhaps some amount between the crops of the two last years. It is almost too early, however, to form a decided opinion.

No new Cotton has yet been received in the Fayetteville market.

The Exports from New York during the first eight months of this year have amounted to upwards of thirty-seven millions of dollars—more than double the usual amount. The increase is of course mainly in breadstuffs.

There have been exported from the U. States to Great Britain and Ireland alone, during the year ending Sept. 1, 1847, 3,150,689 bbls. Flour, 847,280 bbls. Corn Meal, 4,015,134 bushels Wheat, 17,298,711 bushels Corn, and 814,455 bushels of Rye, Oats and Barley.

From the above statistics some idea may be formed of the immense production of the necessaries of life in our country.

GEN. PILLOW.—One of the New Orleans Locofoco papers, the Delta, is blessed with a correspondent in the army, who writes a long letter from the Camp, "three miles from the city of Mexico," giving an account of the battles, and claiming the whole merit of the victory, and of the order of battle which led to it, for Maj. Gen. *Pillow*, the man who made a ditch on the wrong side of the fort!! The letter as written was so ridiculously eulogistic of Pillow, and so disparaging of all the other officers, that the strongest parts of it were omitted in its first publication. But what was published was bad enough, and led to the suspicion, which the Picayune says it has reason to believe is true, that Pill w himself procured it to be written. After some days a complete copy of the letter was obtained and published, and it is truly a specimen! Our opinion is that it is written by some wag, with the purpose of ridiculing Pillow. It can scarcely be that either Pillow or any of his friends is such a dunce as to write such an account in sober serious ness.

The following are samples of this extraordinary document:—

"During this great battle, which lasted two days, Gen. Pillow was in command of the forces engaged, except Gen. Worth's division, and this was not engaged, except in taking the last work. Gen. Scott gave but one order, and that was to reinforce Gen. Cadwallader's brigade.

"The general's plan of battle, and the disposition of his forces, were most judicious and successful. He evinced on this, as he has done on other occasions, that masterly military genius and profound knowledge of the science of war, which has astonished so much the mere martinets of the profession. His plan was very similar to that by which Napoleon effected the reduction of the Fortress of Ulm, and Gen. Scott was so perfectly well pleased with it that he could not interfere with any part of it, but left it to the gallant projector to carry it into glorious and successful execution.

"Nothing could have been better planned than this battle. I must relate an interesting and exciting incident that occurred during the rage of the battle. A Mexican officer was seen by one of Gen. Pillow's aids to leave the enemy's lines, and to advance several yards nearer our position. the general as soon as he heard of the impudent recklessness of the Mexican, put spurs to his charger and galloped at full speed towards him. As soon as he got near to the Mexican, the general called out in Spanish, 'Saque su sabel para defenderse—let the bravest and prowess of our respective countries be determined by the issue of this combat.' Straightaway the Mexican drew his sword with one hand, and balanced his lance in the other, and rushed towards our general, who, with a revolver in one hand and his sabre in the other, awaited the onset of the Mexican. The Mexican was a large, muscular man, and handled his arms with great vigor and skill, but our general was his superior in dexterity and coolness. At last the Mexican made one terrible charge at our general with his lance, which the latter evaded with great promptitude and avidity, using his sword, tossed the weapon of the Mexican high into the air, and then quietly blew his brains out with his revolver—both the American and Mexican armies witnessing the splendid effort.

[Since the above was prepared, we observe that the Delta denies the authenticity of nearly all the two last paragraphs which we have quoted. But the Bulletin and Picayune maintain, with much appearance of truth, their genuineness. They trace them or a to one of the editors of the Delta, and assert that they agree with statements of that editor in conversation as well as with the general tenor of the letter itself.

It will be seen that Gen. Pillow actually played but a small part in the battle, if we may rely upon the "every interested letter," as the Union justly styles it, from a distinguished officer, which we have copied, or upon any other account of the battle which has come to light.]

FROM EUROPE.—The Hibernia, with Liverpool dates to the 4th inst. has arrived at Boston. She brought 149 passengers, and $60,000 in specie.

A further fall has taken place in breadstuffs. American Flour being quoted at 24s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. (about $5 50 to $5 75, about the price in the U. States.) The harvest was regarded as secure, and as yielding a full average. The tendency of prices was in consequence still downward. Many heavy failures had taken place among houses in the corn trade.

Cotton was firm, though the scarcity of money had curtailed operations. Business in the manufacturing districts were a glowing account. A number of mills had been for on to stop work.

The Queen and Royal Family were still in Scotland.

The iron steamer Great Britain had been raised, and had arrived at Liverpool.

Great damage to shipping had been done by hurricanes on the English coast. One barque, with 300 emigrants, was reported as lost.

An immediate war was apprehended between Austria and the Pope of Rome. It is said that France will back Austria, and England the Pope. The Pope is said to intend to lead his army in person.

A secret department exists in the French post office in which suspected letters are broken open and read by order of the government. An *employee* who officiated in this department before the revolution of 1830, is reinstated at a salary 10,000f. per annum. This it is alleged affords a clue to the extensive robberies of the mail. Charges of corruption are made against thirty or forty officers of government.

Six journals have been seized for exposing government abuses. An infernal machine was exploded on the Boulevards, 27th ult. in the evening, at the most crowded part of that fashionable promenade, in front of the Café de Paris. It was an oaken box, containing fulminating powder and various kinds of projectiles. Fortunately no one was hurt. The assassin was immediately arrested.

Count Alfred de Montesqui, officer of the Legion of Honor, the husband of a rich American lady, and the father of 7 or 8 children, was found dead in his bedroom in Paris, from a stab by a poignard in his heart. A legal investigation ended in a verdict of death by his own hands. He was about 43 years of age.

Times of holding the remaining Fall terms of the Superior Court in this Judicial District—Judge *Caldwell* on the Circuit:

Richmond county,	September 27th.
Robeson "	October 4th.
Bladen "	" 11th.
Columbus "	" 18th.
Brunswick "	" 25th.
New Hanover	November 1st.
Sampson "	" 8th.
Cumberland "	" 15th.

Wilmington Chronicle.

The yellow fever is on the decline in New Orleans, and is steadily increasing in Mobile. From upwards of 100 deaths a day by that disease in the former place, the number has diminished to 30 or 40. The number of its victims this year has been far greater than ever before.

LARGE BEQUESTS.—In 1829, Frederick Kohne, of Charleston, and afterwards of Philadelphia, died, leaving the following large legacies, to be paid on the death of his wife:

To the House of Refuge, Philadelphia,	$100,000
Orphan Asylum, do.	60,000
Pennsylvania Deaf and Dumb Institute,	20,000
Female Prot. Epis. Asso., Philadelphia,	5,000
Infant School, do.	5,000
Female Benev. Soc. St. James's Church,	3,000
General Epis. Theo. Seminary, N. Y.,	100,000
Prot. Epis. Ch. Sunday School Union,	20,000
Prot. Epis. Ch. Dom. and For. Miss. Soc.	10,000
Bishop's Fund, Diocese of Pennsylvania,	5,000
Prot. Epis. So. for propagating Christianity in Pennsylvania,	5,000
Other donations, to Protestant Episcopal Institutions, Churches, &c., in S. Carolina, especially to those of Charleston	40,000
	$435,000

Besides these, he left a large amount to his wife, friends, servants, kindred, &c.

The N. Y. Express stated, a few days ago, that Mrs. Kohne has just died; but the Philadelphia papers inform us that she is in good health and spirits, in that city. The venerable lady has for many years passed through this place every Fall on her way to Charleston, and every Spring to Philadelphia.

Gold.—Constant developements of the richness of the mines of North Carolina are occurring. We learn that the Hon. E. Deberry had, at Troy, week before last, near 6 lbs. of gold in pieces, 5 of which weighed 5 lbs. 8 oz. 18 dwt. The largest piece weighed 1 lb. 11 oz. This was all found lately, near Island Creek, in Montgomery County, on the lands of Mr. Deberry and Duncan McRae. Last year, near the same place, the same persons found several large pieces.

Greensboro' Patriot.

Cling to your Soil Forever.—Mr. Joseph Dixon, of this County, has presented us with a fine mess of IRISH POTATOES, *sixty-five bushels* of which were raised by him on *one-fifth of an acre* of ground! He says that, after planting them he covered them with leaves, to the depth of two feet. They were planted about the 15th of April.

A Mammoth Apple, from the orchard of Mr. Aaron Harding, of this county, was sent to us on yesterday, measuring *fourteen inches in circumference!*

Pittsborough Communicator.

HON. THOMAS L. CLINGMAN, Representative elect to Congress from the Buncombe district in North Carolina, arrived in Boston on Saturday week, to be present at the convention of Geologists about being held there.

Speaking of praise, Swift tells us it is like ambergris; "a little whiff, and by snatches, is very agreeable; but when a man holds a lump of it to your nose it knocks you down."

MARRIED,

At the house of Dr. Covington, in Richmond county, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Dennis Simmons, Mr. ROBT. N. FARLEY to Miss MARTHA H. CRAWFORD.

In Union county, N. C., on the 16th instant by Alfred Lewellen, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM DEES, of Chesterfield District, S. C., to Miss MARGARET OZINA, daughter of Mr. Elijah Parker, of Union county.

On the 1st inst., by the Rev. S. C. Walker, Dr. WILEY SMITH, of Wadesborough, to Miss CAROLINE A. McRAE, of Richmond county.

In Iredell county, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. E. F. Rockwell, Rev. T. C. CRAWFORD to Miss SELINA E., and at the same time, Mr. AUGUSTUS HOUSTON to Miss MARGARET A., daughters of Col. T. A. Allison, all of said county.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on Wednesday night last, after a tedious illness, of consumption, Mr. WILLIAM N. BAILEY, aged 27 years.

In Randolph county, on the 14th instant, Col. JOSHUA CRAVES, an aged and highly respectable citizen.

At White Plains, Wake county, on the 22 inst., Mrs. RACHAEL JONES, widow of the late Nathaniel Jones, in the 82d year of her age.

In Orange County, on the 18th instant, Mr. JAMES McCAULEY, aged about 32 years.

At his residence in Cumberland county, on the 8th inst., of Apoplexy, associated with general Fatalysis, Dr. DAVID WATSON, aged 53 years. Few men have descended to the tomb more respected by the public, or more lamented by his friends. In social circles, he was regarded as a model of urbanity, dignity, and intelligence, and his social virtues generally were of the highest order; his presence with his patients was always as a banquet to the epicure.

Mild and unassuming in his department, magnanimous in advancing his opinions, and most scrupulous to a fault, candid and punctual in all his intercourses, the good and welfare of his patients was his magnum bonum. He was emphatically a self-made man, and attained that eminence and distinction he so well merited under great disadvantages—humble parentage, limited education, the chilling blasts of adversity, domestic avocations, etc. Amid these obstacles he pursued the even tenor of his ways, relying upon right, regardless of a spirited and "liberal opposition, and the busy tongue of calumny and reproach, until an enlightened community appreciated his intrinsic worth, and at once placed him where the first attack of his fatal malady found him 18 months since—in the hearts of his friends. His own ease and comfort were never consulted when the good and welfare of his patients were concerned, until at length worn out under the exhausting influence of exposure and privation, during the howling rage of elements oftentimes, incessant watching, solicitude, anxiety, etc., his former herculean constitution was thus besieged, and predisposed his powerful and original mind to the fatal wreck it experienced thereby. The vestal fires of his earlier aspirations thus lost their energies, but not their purity. Since the hold he had upon the popular will grew weaker—owing to the mental incapacity alluded to—chagrin was engendered, which rankled in a spirit they should have fortified to better exertions. The ties which bound the writer of this humble tribute of respect to the deceased, were as strong as human nature could render them; but they are now severed.—What I here record is not empty eulogy or vain panegyric, but is merely the popular echo of this section of the country. Medical men and their profession have often been the butt of the humorist's gibes and the satirist's sarcasms, and not undeservedly in all cases; but with the deceased, the days of professional formality, and a lengthened solemnity of visage, and inveterate technicality of phrase, had long since gone by. During 15 years of earnest devotion and application to his profession, his brilliant career was a memorable exception to the charge, at times preferred, that Medicine is the art of amusing the patient, while Nature cures the disease. His demise has opened a chasm in his community which peradventure will never be repaired, and has produced a sensation not easily effaced. Our grief in its unmeasurable demands would ask, why the medical art is not omnipotent; but we should not forget, that it is not for man to supersede his mighty fiat—regenerate the old, and restore the superannuated. Medicine possesses not, neither does it claim, an elixir of immortality. Time he is gone, but not forgotten; his exemplary character will live as long as virtue has a name, or honesty a home.

Think, O ye who fondly languish
O'er the grave of those you love,
While your bosoms throb with anguish,
They are singing hymns above. *Com.*

☞ The North Carolinian will please copy.

Departed this life, in Robeson county, on the 16th inst., SARAH ANN McLEAN, daughter of Daniel H. and Margaret McLean, aged seven years and seven months.

Seldom is the unerring shaft of death directed at a being so kind, so gentle, and so lovely as the subject of this brief notice; for in truth it may be said,

"None knew her but to love her,
Or named her but to praise."

She fell a victim, after seven days illness, to Quinzy, and expired

"Like the dolphin, whom each pang imbues,
With a new color of beauty, as it gasps away,
The last still loveliest, till 'tis gone and all is gray."

She seemed to be perfectly sensible that her latter end was approaching, and that she was going to "that bourne, whence no traveller returns." A few minutes before her spirit took its final flight, she called her Mother to her, clasped her around the neck, kissed her, and bade her adieu. She then called to her Father, and inquired of him if he thought her sickness would kill her; he waived an answer, but expressed a hope that she might possibly recover. She shook her head, embraced him with a kiss, and bade him adieu. She then inquired of the family physician if he could save her life; he replied, he hoped he could. She expressed a doubt, and bade him farewell. She then in turn kissed all her Brothers and Sisters, bidding each an affectionate farewell. He grand Father then made his appearance, and she clung with tender affection around his neck, until finally she became so much exhausted, that she reclined upon her bed and gently breathed her last. What an affecting scene for those around her bedside! There is probably not such another on record. She was indeed a most interesting girl—endowed by nature with a lively and brilliant intellect—possessing in a rare degree a heart in which truth and sincerity, kindness and amiability, were happily blended, with a warm devotedness of affection, and having inherited all those pure and elevated conceptions of right and wrong, which would have so pre-eminently fitted her for all the nearer and dearer relations of life—her loss to her parents is truly an irreparable loss. But "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away," and "we should bless the name of the Lord."

May those who are so sadly bereaved by this afflicting dispensation of Providence, hear her voice in accents sweet proclaiming,

"Weep not my friends, that I am gone,
'Twas Heaven's all-wise decree;
And soon our judge will summon you,
That you must follow me."—*Communicated.*

In Chatham county, on the 9th inst., of Catarrhal Fever, JULIUS CÆSAR, infant child of Geo. W. and Mary Jane Watson, aged 3 weeks and 2 days.

In Raleigh, on the 20th inst., JAMES EDWARDS, Esq., High Sheriff of the County.

In Randolph County, on the 5th inst., in the 26th year of his age, Mr. SIMPSON H. STANLEY. He was confined for about 9 days with fever, to within a little before. Mr. Stanley was a young man of untiring energy and perseverance, a kind disposition and an affectionate and dutiful husband and parent. In truth he has been said, "in the midst of life we are in death." Surrounded by all the comforts of life, with a kind and affectionate wife and one little son to cheer, comfort and console him in the hour of trial in this world, he has been taken from amongst us, leaving his bereaved wife and a large circle of relatives to mourn their irreparable loss, to find, as we fondly hope, a resting place with his God.

A FRIEND.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Sept. 28.

Brandy, peach,	40 a 50	Iron,	4½ a 5
Do. apple,	40 a 42	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon,	10½ a 11	Oats,	30 a 35
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	12	Sugar, brn,	8 a 10
Corn,	60 a 65	Salt, bu.,	60
Candles, E. F.,	13 a 15	Do. sack,	$1 75
Flour,	4½ a 5¼	Wheat,	85 a 90
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	30
Pork,	5	Beeswax,	22½
Peas,	50 a 60	Rags,	1½ a 2
4-4 Brown Sheetings,			5½ cents
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,			18 "

REMARKS.—No chance to notice.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 5½ to 11, for supply. Corn 85 to 90, rather scarce. Fayetteville Flour 6.25 to 6.75. Turpentine 2.90 to 3. Spirits 42. Tar 1.85.—Lumber, little or nothing doing. Flooring 8 to 8 50; Wide 5; Scantling 4. Mill Timber sells readily at 6 to 7 50. Shipping dull at 9 to 10 00. 50 casks new Rice, the first this season, sold at $5. Salt 37½.

At New York, Cotton has fallen ¼ of a cent since the arrival of the last Steamer. Flour is firm at 5 50 to 6 00. Corn 62 to 64.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 21—Steamer Fayetteville, with tow boats Ben Rush and Nelson, with Goods for A Jessup, Richard Baldwin, E W Wilkings, John H & J Martine, Rockfish Co, John M Rose, Ray & Pearce, J Jessup, F Mitchell, Jas Kyle, W Prior, C P Mallett, D & W McLaurin, Daniel Johnson, Gardner & Mckeithan, S Boon, W McIntyre, J D Starr, I Samson, S J Hinsdale, G W McDonald, Capt J A Bradford, S W Tillinghast & Co, D A Kay & Co, Bexley & Briggs, W G Matthews, B Rose & Son, A Johnson & Co, John H Hall, Beaver Creek Co, G & H McMillan, G S Hodges, Dr B Robinson, of this place; and for McKenzie & Jones, Brown & Elliott, Israel G Lash, C A Block, M Boger, Boger & Maxwell, Abernathy & Roseman, Jenkins & Roberts, C Phelps, Hanks & Ramsay, M Cook, J Butner, Alfred Brower, J F Chambers, J C Blocker, Murphy & McCubbins, W R Holt, of the interior.

Sept. 23—Steamer W. R. Meares, with Goods for E J Hale, Wm McIntyre, A W Steel, H & E J Lilly, J M Rose, J Utley, Cook & Powell, H L Mayhew & Co, B Rose & Son, R D McNeill, C T Hugh & Son, A Jessup, Cook & Troy, Blake & Bragg, J Huske & Son, J D Williams, J & T Waddell, T S Satterlith, H Loete, H Blanton, E W Willkings, J H & J M Martine, Mallett & Huske, J Dodd, of this place; and for Cedar Falls, Rev A Baker, N Kennedy, A Earnhart, J H Emmes, Murchison, Reid & Co, J Maxwell, S McKellar, J S Pearson, R McDaniel, S Pipkin, D R Bell, J C Blum, Dr Gilliam, E Mmering, J McInnis, H McLean, Brower & Moffitt, T C Phol, Meichor & Shimpoch, J Winecoff & Co, G W Brown, Tomlinson, Lane & Co, W F Leak, J P Covington, R L Steel, Scott & McAdoo, Green Womack, R A King, L Springs, Springs & Waddington, Steed & Kerr, Boner & Crest, Wyatt & Nance, G Makepeace, J W Thomas, Richmond Manuf. Co, E & T Russel, J P Leak, D Freeman & Son, Worth & Sanders, J Worth, R G Worth, J A Worth, J M Worth, Coffin & Worth, B & C Coffin, R & B Marsh, A Hunt, H Ledford, Marsh & Moffit, R W Allison, A & D Honeycut, J McIver, B Craven, E A Bogle, Rankin & McLean, Douthett, Bethael & Co, Salem Co, Grest & Lesenberger, M McNair, Holmes & Lilly, E Showker, A Black, C D Kirkham, of the interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 19—Brig Belle from New York; Schr. Marion from Little River. 21—Brig Sutton from Boston; Schr. Desdemona from Charleston. 22—Schrs. Pearl from Jacksonville, J. D. Jones from New York. 23—Brigs Seaman from Philadelphia, Genius from ditto, Albion Cooper from Newburyport.

Mr. & Mrs. HARDIN'S SCHOOL.

THE Exercises of this School will be resumed on the 15th October next, and continued to the 15th June 1848, at the same place as heretofore. Ample accommodations will be provided for an increased number of Pupils. The whole Term will consist of *two Sessions* of 4 months each, including the few customary holidays. Pupils entered during a current *half Session* or *Quarter*, will be charged for the full Quarter.

The Tuition fees will be $16 and $20 per Session of 4 months, payable one-half in advance.

The above terms have been adopted at the suggestion of friends of the School, who are desirous of sustaining it permanently, under the disadvantages incident to our Summer climate.

W. H. HARDIN.

Sept. 27, 1847. 82tf

☞ Carolinian 2 weeks.

Setting a man-trap is the title given to a picture of a very pretty young lady arranging her curls at a mirror.

"In a hotel here," says the Trinidad Spectator, "a man named Drum is barkeeper. His friends call him 'spirit-stirring Drum.'"

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

A FULL meeting of the Stockholders of the new Hotel Company is absolutely necessary on business of importance. It will be held at 11 o'clock of Saturday, 2d day of October, at the Hotel Buildings; and all those who cannot attend personally are requested to attend by proxy.

N. McLEAN, Sec'y.

Sept. 27.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving an unusually large stock of articles in his line, comprising all the variety of

School Books

Commonly used in this part of the State; a larger stock of

Law, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books,

Than he has usually kept; cheap and superfine Cap and Letter Papers, Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, Quills, Steel Pens, Red, Black, Blue, and Indelible Ink, Slates, fine Pen and Pocket Knives, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Diamond Pointed Gold Pens, with or without the case, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, beautiful Note Papers, Envelopes, Inkstands, &c.

All of which he will sell, wholesale or retail, at his customary low prices.

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 27.

MILLINERY.

MISS FRANCES MITCHELL has received the fall and winter Fashions for Bonnets, and is prepared to execute orders in her line in superior style. Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Sept. 28, 1847. 82-3w

Carolinian 3 weeks.

GRECIAN PAINTING.

Room next door to State Bank.

MR. ANDERSON begs leave to call the attention of the citizens of Fayetteville to this beautiful style of Painting. He proposes to teach in a few short and easy lessons.

First. The principles of *Light and Shade* or *Relief* perspective, as founded in nature.

Second. A method of conveying accurately from the works of nature and art.

Third. A mode of executing pictures with a boldness and beauty almost unrivalled, and with a rapidity unattainable in the ordinary manner of applying colors.

A *taste* for drawing is not a natural but an acquired taste. None know their capacity until opportunity has afforded them the power to test it.

Room open from 9 to 12 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M.

Class at Mr. Iggs's Hotel meets at 2 P. M.

Sept. 27.

CARPETING.

1950 YDS. Venetian, Ingrain, and Brussels Carpetings, some very rich, just received and for sale by

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Sept. 27, 1847. 82-4w

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

THE Seventeenth Anniversary of the Baptist State Convention of North Carolina, will be held with the Church at Friendship M. H., near Dennis's Level, in this county, commencing on Thursday before the 3d Sunday in October next, it being the 14th day of the month.

The Introductory Sermon will be preached at 3 o'clock P. M. by the Rev. G. W. Purify.

Arrangements are making to accommodate a large concourse of persons. Several tents or shantees are being built on the ground, in order that the Convention and other Societies may hold night sessions, and that all visiters and delegates may be accommodated on the ground or in the vicinity, as they may wish.

Every pains will be taken to make all comfortable that may choose to favor us with their presence. A Committee has been appointed, whose business will be to see that all visiters and their horses are provided for. The Committee are as follows: Daniel Byrd, R. B. Smith, J. P. Dobbins, J. S. Williams, A. S. Williams, S. Pipkin, W. H. Bunn.

Persons arriving will find these gentlemen by inquiring for

1847.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving, and offer for sale by wholesale and retail, their large and extensive stock of

Fall and Winter Goods.

Embracing almost every article that is usually kept in the Dry Goods, Hat, Shoe and Hardware and Cutlery line, all of which have been recently purchased in the Northern Markets, at Auction and Private Sale under the most favorable circumstances, and many at much below what they could now be bought.

They respectfully solicit a call from their friends and the public generally, to give their stock an examination before laying in their Fall supplies, as great pains have been taken and much time consumed in order to obtain every article at the lowest price, so as to offer every advantage that would be gained by going further North.

New supplies will be received throughout the season as they are wanted.

W. C. J. & CO., Hay Street,
Nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel.
Fayetteville, N. C. Aug. 31, 1847. 78-tf

N. B. Always on hand a large assortment of Double and Single Barrel GUNS, with all the necessary equipments.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just returned from New York, with a fine assortment of GOODS in his line, which he invites the public to call and examine before purchasing. Among his assortment may be found the following articles:

GOLD AND SILVER LEVER

WATCHES.

Gold and Silver Elgane ditto; Patent Vertical do; Verge do; Gard Guard Fob and Vest Chains; Silk and Mosaic Chains; Steel Chains; Gold, Silver, Steel, and Brass Keys; Gold Slides; Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacles; Ear Rings; Breast Pins and Finger Rings; Gold and Silver Pencils; Gold Pens; Bracelets; Gold Lockets; Silver Butter Knives; Plated do; Gold and Silver Tooth Picks; Gold Snaps; Silver Combs; Silver Head Ornaments; Pearl Salt and Mustard Spoons; Razors; Knives and Scissors; Steel Reticules; Clasps for ditto, and Purses; Silk Purses; Hair and Tooth Brushes; Dressing Combs; Silver-plated Cake Baskets; Silver-plated Candlesticks; Silver-plated Snuffers and Trays; Steel Snuffers and Trays; Britannia Tea Pots; Sugar Bowls and Milk Pots; Backgammon Boards; Violin Strings; &c. &c.—All of which will be sold as low as they can be purchased in any market.

N. B. Particular attention paid to the Repairing of Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry.

EDWIN GLOVER, Hay street,
a few doors above the Market.
August 21, 1847. 78-3m

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers are receiving and have now in Store, a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, &c. &c.,

Among which are—

500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 bags Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
5 bbls. W. & W's Crushed ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
75 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 ditto Factory ditto.

—ALSO—

Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs; Pepper; Spice; Ginger, Cassia; Epsom Salts; Saleratus; Copperas; Indigo; Madders; Window Glass and Putty; Cotton Bagging; Manilla and Bale Rope; Cast, Blister, and German Steel; Steel Shovels and Spades; Rowland's Mill and Crosscut Saws; Collins' Turpentine and Kentucky Pat. Axes; Carriage Springs and Axles; Tin Plate and Wire; Blacksmiths' Tools, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms for *Cash*, Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
August 30, 1847. 78tf

NEW AND CHEAP

SPRING GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

New style Ginghams and Gingham Lawns,
Chintzes, well assorted,
Bereges and Painted Lawns,
Gingham Muslin Robes,
Tarlton do. do.,
Silk and Muslin Scarfs,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Ditto Sheeting, 3 yards wide,
350 pieces Pantaloon Stuff, assorted,
Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinetts,
Lace Edging and Quilling,
Merino Cassimeres and Kentucky Jeans,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,
75 cases Boots and Shoes,
3-4 to 12-4 bleached and brown Domestics,
Apron, silk and cotton warp.

With many other Goods—all of which being purchased for *Cash* by the package, will be offered by wholesale or retail, as cheap or cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be had in this State.

March 29, 1847. 56tf

200 CASKS Thomastown LIME, in excellent order, and of superior quality, just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
July 5, 1847. 70-tf

1600 SACKS Liverpool SALT,
2000 bushels do. Rock Alum do,
75 hhds. new crop Molasses,
100 bbls. No. 3 Nova Scotia Mackerel,
20 bbls. No. 1 and 2 Herrings,
Sugar, Coffee, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats, Flour, Brandy, Whiskey, &c. &c.
We buy all sorts of Country Produce.

J. & T. WADDILL.
April 20, 1847. 50tf

GREAT

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT,

ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

Comparison in a few articles of the former and present rates:

	Former.	Present.
Box Goods, cubic foot,	8	7
Salt, sack,	50	25
Salt, coarse Liv., bus.,	10	8
Iron, ton,	3 00	2 50
Coffee, per sack,	50	25
Sugars, per 100,	17½	15
Castings, per 2000 lbs.,	5 00	4 00

We continue to run our usual number of Boats. The Evergreen last but one trip during all the last dry season. She is unquestionably the lightest draught of water (17 inches) running on the river. Our present terms for receiving and forwarding goods, as follows:

Receiving and forwarding in Wilmington free of commission for the same. All goods consigned to us in Fayetteville, on freight up the river, 15 per cent. We have fine safe Warehouses at the river, where they may be stored, so as to save one-half the hauling. Produce down the river shipped free of commissions.

Passage, $3 up and down.

This arrangement to take effect after 20th inst.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of public patronage.

JOHN H. HALL, Agent
Henrietta S. B. Co.
Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

Received on Consignment,

33 BAGS Rio Coffee,
3 hhds. P. R. Sugar,
15 bbls. N. E. Rum,
For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
March 22, 1847.

Express Mail Line

FROM RALEIGH TO COLUMBIA.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Travelling Public, that they have established a Line of elegant Four Horse Post Coaches, between the Capitals of North and South Carolina, to run, under the new Schedule of Mail Contracts, at the rate of 6 miles an hour. With fine new Passenger Coaches, excellent Horses, and Skilful Drivers, they hope to secure sufficient travel to sustain the enterprize. Through Tickets to Gaston may be had of the Agents at Columbia, Camden, Cheraw, or Fayetteville.

E. L. ELLSWORTH & CO.
July 1847. 74-tf

Marble Factory.

BY GEORGE LAUDER,

Nearly opposite the Post Office,

47-1yp] Fayetteville, N. C.

On Consignment.

70 BOXES Virginia Manufactured TOBACCO, fine and common brands, neatly put up in whole and half boxes, for sale at Factory prices, adding the transportation, by

D. & W. McLAURIN.
May 17, 1847. 65-tf

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

MR. BRYAN having been professionally engaged in the country, has returned again to this place, and will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call. He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of his approved plan of operating, confidently relying on his specimens as the best criterion of his ability.

Mr. B. returns to the public his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Particular attention will be given to all those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art. Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his Room, 1 door West of Bragg's Hotel.

☞ The most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, improved German Cameras, French and American Instruments of the best quality, with plates, cases, chemicals, polishing materials, &c., kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices for cash at the Daguerreotype Rooms of

J. L. BRYAN.
April 17, 1847. 66tf

MERCHANTS

STEAM BOAT COMPANY,

OF FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

Averaging about 20 per cent.

New Steamer ROWAN, 17 inches.
Steamer WILLIAM B. MEARES.
Steamer COTTON PLANT.
Flat Boats—BEN BERRY
ODD FELLOW.
MIKE CROSLEY.
WASHINGTON.
T. J. CURTIS.
READY MONEY.
MARY ELIZA.

THE Proprietors of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company of Fayetteville and Wilmington, N. C. offer the above Line of Boats, on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late revision and reduction of Freights.

Their new Steamer Rowan now draws only 17 inches water. When she undergoes some alteration in machinery, her draft is calculated at 14 to 16 inches, which will make her the lightest boat navigating the waters of any river in the Southern country. This Company flatter themselves that they have it now in their power to offer the most complete line of Boats that has ever been on the Cape Fear, and one that will do the freighting business with regularity and despatch *on all stages* of the water. They have, in connection with the Henrietta Company of this place, reduced the freights to the tariff as in printed rates. Neither of the Boating concerns deemed themselves able to reduce the freights and still do the forwarding business in this place free of charge, and consequently this Company have given it up, with the conviction, that the Forwarding Merchants of our town can do it more justice than a boating concern.

Any Goods consigned to the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded through that place *free of commissions*—all other charges made to the shipper.

The new arrangement takes effect from the 15th instant.

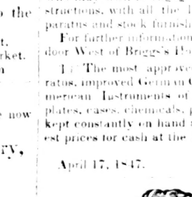
Passage $3, both ways.

The two Companies will hereafter count all freight cash, or interest added.

Direct letters to Thomas S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville; R. G. Rankin, Wilmington.

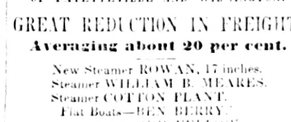
THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, Ag't.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

THE SUBSCRIBER



WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he may now be found at his NEW ESTABLISHMENT, on Donaldson street, South of the Store formerly occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, where he is prepared to make up Garments in the latest Paris, London, and Fayetteville styles, superior in point of cut and workmanship to any that can be made on the New York principle, and on that he flatters himself to be equal to any—being in the regular receipt of the latest styles allotted by the fashionable plates of the trade.

DANIEL CLARK.
Oct. 12, 1846 32tf



THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received the largest and most recent assortment of

CHAIRS

Ever offered in this market, selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, and shall be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him the preference at the same prices.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER
Oct. 19, 1846. 33tf

NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have taken the Store formerly occupied by P. P. Johnson & Co., Southeast corner of Market square, where they are now receiving a large and general assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Among which are, superfine black, blue, and brown Cloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloths; for over coating; steel mix'd ditto; super black and fancy Cassimeres; plain and fancy plaid Sattinets; gold mix'd and plain Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys, all wool; Linseys; worsted Plaids; fine bed Blankets; saddle and negro ditto; bed Tickings; table Diaper; birdseye ditto; Towelling; bleh'd and brown Shirtings; brown and bleh'd Drills; plaid Cloak Linings; black and fancy silk Velvets; super satin and cashmere Vestings; Valencia ditto; gent. fancy Scarfs and Cravats; worsted and cashmere Shawls, some very fine; children's silk and worsted Hoods; swiss, book, and jaconet Muslins; plain and fig'd Bobinets; muslin Edgings and Insertings; cotton and thread Edgings.

For Ladies' wear—fine Cashmeres; satin stripe D Laines; French de; Orleans Cloth; plain Thibet do; silk warp Alpaccas; plaid and satin stripe do; plain and col'd dress Silks; ¾ apron do; French, English, and American Prints, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Super fur and wool Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Boots, Umbrellas and Parasols.

☞ The above Stock embraces every article usually found in a Dry Goods Store, all of which will be sold at the lowest market prices, for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.
Sept. 7, 1847. 73-3m

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed to the two tenements West end of the Hybart Buildings, on the North side of Hay street, next adjoining D. & W. McLaurin on the West, and E. Glover, Jeweller, on the East, which is about midway between the Fayetteville Book Store and Observer Office, and the Market House, where he hopes his old friends and customers will call and see him.

He is now receiving his fall supplies, which will be found to embrace a general stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CROCKERY,

All of which will be sold at a small advance on cost, either at wholesale, retail, or in barter.

The numerous and intimate ties the experience of a number of summer months has served to form, will, he trusts, secure him a liberal share of public patronage, and should there be especially any to each purchaser's and those who buy on short time, to call and examine the stock before buying elsewhere.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
August 25, 1847. 75tf

Kirkpatrick's Thrashing Machines.

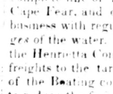
THE undersigned have been appointed Agents by the Manufacturer, would inform the Wheat growers that they are prepared to fill all orders for the above Machines at the shortest notice, having a few always on hand, and daily expecting a large number. They would state that there has been an improvement made in the durability of these Machines, and the price reduced. They are well known, and have given great satisfaction in the counties of Davidson, Guilford, Stokes, Surry, and others, by those who have seen them in operation.

HALL & HALL.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1847. 68tf

Received per Steamer Evergreen,

5 BBLS. CRUSHED SUGAR,
1 qr. cask pure French Brandy,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 ditto fine Pouchong do.
2 casks London Porter, in pt. and qt. bottles,
3 bags Pepper.
For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No 1 Granite Buildings
June 1, 1847 64tf

RAIL ROAD OR NO RAIL ROAD!



J. C. THOMSON

WOULD return his thanks to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, for their liberal patronage bestowed, and would inform them that he is now receiving his

Fall and Winter Stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

In the South West corner of the Market Square, all of which he is prepared to sell as cheap for Cash as can be purchased in this market.

Amongst the assortment may be found—Gentlemen's fine calf-Skg Boots; water-proof, kip, and negro. Ladies' Walking and Overshoes; with a good assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes.

—ALSO—

Fashionable Silk, Nutria, Brush, and Coney Hats; Youths Coney Fur and Wool Hats; Men's Sporting, Glazed, and Wool Hats.

With a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Guard Caps; fine Shetland, Seal, Fur, Coney, Musk, Plush, Selet, and Glazed Caps, cheap for cash.

J. C. T.
Oct. 26, 1846. 34tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nausea is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

FIRE INSURANCE,

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

Incorporated 1810,—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other buildings; Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c., either in town or country.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Dec. 8, 1846. 40tf

National Loan Fund

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

OF LONDON.

"A Savings Bank for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan."

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital £500,000 sterling, or $2,500,000,

Besides a Reserve Fund from surplus premiums, of about $1,500,000.— Part of the Capital is invested in the United States.

T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., George st., Hanover Square, Counsel to the Court of Directors in London.

U. STATES BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS,

Office No. 68 Wall st. for Success, 54 Wall st., N. Y.

Jacob Harvey, Esq. Chm.	Samuel S. Howland, Esq
John J. Palmer, Esq.	Gouverneur Wortb, Esq
Jonathan Goodhue, Esq.	Samuel M. Fox, Esq.
J. S. Bosman, Esq.	Wm. Van Hook, Esq.
Geo. Barclay, Esq.	C. Edw. Haboldt, Esq.

EDWD T. RICHARDSON, Esq., General Accountant.

Pamphlets, Blank Forms, Tables of Rates, Lists of Agents, &c. &c., obtained at the Chief Office, 54 Wall st., or from either of the Agents throughout the United States, and British North American Colonies.

J. LEANDER STARR, General Agent for the U. S., and B. N. A. Colonies.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Aug. 2, 1847. 74-3m

Encourage Home Manufactures.

Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their Shops at Works, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for style, grace of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on short notice.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Aug. 1, 1847.

100,000 ACRES

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Alfam Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and on credit to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., Attorneys at Law.

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 76tf

A GREAT BARGAIN

IN DEEP RIVER LANDS!

THE Subscriber having determined on removing to the West, offers for sale his PLANTATION on Deep River, 12 miles North West of Carthage, containing 500 acres, well adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat, Cotton, and Tobacco.

It is seldom that such an inducement is offered to purchasers to buy. The Land will be sold for two-thirds of the original cost a few years since, and the entire crop of Corn and Cotton, Farming Utensils, a good stock of Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, thrown in. Immediate application is desired, as I am determined to sell the first opportunity.

DONALD STREET.
Moore county, July 16, 1847. 72tf

Fever and Ague Sufferers!!!

Beware of Counterfeit and Substitute Tonic Mixtures.

MOST of you have heard of that Old Favorite and Sterling Medicine—the Great National Remedy for Fever and Ague, "Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture," which always CURES safely and eradicatingly, without Barks, Arsenic, Mercury, or Vitriol.

Well, some miscreants have stolen the name of Tonic Mixture, (after having become popularised by the great success of this *Original* Tonic Mixture,) and have affixed it to their worthless trash, hoping thereby to deceive you! Be on your guard therefore! and purchase only of the duly authorised Agents for its sale.

Inventor and Sole Proprietor, JOHN R. ROW, AND, M. D., Graduate of the University of Pa.

Office No. 143 Arch (or Mulberry) street, Philadelphia.

August 2, 1847. 74-3m

☞ For sale by SHAW & GARDNER, Druggists, Clinton, N. C.

LAMP OIL.—Best Winter strained bleh'd Sperm Oil, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

New Spring and Summer

GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received their supply of **GOODS**, consisting of

Black Cloths; bl'k and fancy Cassimeres; bro. Linen and Drillings; coat Checks; white Marseilles Vestings; col'd ditto; Vest Shapes; fancy Prints; 2d Mourning ditto; plaid Ginghams; printed Lawns; green Braze; linen Lawn; white and red Flannel; Apron Checks; Bed Ticking; bleh'd Shirtings; fine brown ditto; cotton table Cloths; birds eye Diaper; Book, Jaconet, and Swiss Muslin; check and plain white Cambric, linen cambric Hdkfs; silk ditto; Ladies' white and bl'k cotton Hose; Misses ditto; Gents. ½ Hose; black stay Binding; Coats' spool Cotton; black and col'd flax Threads; Knitting Cotton; linen Tapes; white and black Cord; vest and suspender Buttons; fine Ivory Combs; dress Combs; black and col'd sewing Silk; black Crapes; Hat ditto; black and col'd Ribbons; 7-4 nett Shawls; Moudin Delain ditto; Satin fig'd ditto; Plaid ditto; Braze Scarfs; Ladies' Cravats; Gents. black Silk ditto; corded Skirts; Gingham Umbrellas and Parasols; Palm Leaf Hats;—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

MALLETT & HUSKE, Green st.
One door North of Messrs. Jno. Huske & Son.
April 5, 1847. 57-tf

NOTICE.

AT March Term, 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the Last Will and Testament of Thomas L. Hybart was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were granted to the undersigned, the Executors therein named. All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Those holding claims against the Estate, are also requested to present them to the Executors as early as practicable.

ROBERT STRANGE,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
Executors.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

FOR RENT.

THE **OREGON HOTEL**, at Liberty Point. Possession given 1st June. Apply soon to

W. S. MULLINS.
May 14, 1847. 63-tf

JOHN C. LATTA,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND

GENERAL AGENT,

Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35-Y

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

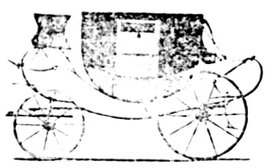
TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Cooking Stoves of various patterns, always on hand, and sold low for cash.

Jan'y 15, 1847. 75-tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1847.

Jacob Hubbard *vs.* Alexander May.
Original Attachment.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Alexander May, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday of July, A. D. 1847, and the 72d year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 77-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, A. D. 1847.

Duncan McFarland and others, *vs.* William Cowper McFarland and others.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, James Odum and wife Mary Jane, Isaac Hoffman and wife Caroline, and Alexander McLeod, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six consecutive weeks, notifying them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday in October next, and plead, answer, or demur to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the third Monday in July, A. D. 1847.

R. S. McDONALD.
[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 77-6w

Linseed Oil, and Copal Varnish, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 28. 43-tf

100 CASKS UNSLACKED LIME, for sale by

H. LEETE.
July 5, 1847 75-tf

LOST OR STOLEN,

THREE Boxes, containing Books and Medicine, belonging to Doct. D. Evans. The finder will be liberally rewarded, by leaving them at the Store of

S. J. HINSDALE.
Sept. 6, 1847. 79-4w

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have associated themselves in business under the Firm of

COOK & TAYLOR,

And have now on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, all of which they will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for country produce.

JAMES G. COOK,
WILLIAM TAYLOR.
Fayetteville, June 1847. 68-tf

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

THE Brandreth Pills *give strength* for weakness—they are liked best by those who have taken the most of them. Dr. Brandreth can give *personal* reference to thousands who have been restored from a bed of sickness by their use, when every other means had proved entirely unavailing. These cases are continually occurring in this city and in every part of the Union. Get Brandreth's Pills if you are not perfectly healthy, and they will restore you—if medicine can do it—because they expel those humors which are the cause of impurity of the blood, and at the same time the body is strengthened by the operation of this most excellent medicine.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.
June 22, 1847. 69-4m

NOTICE.

AN exhibit of the Draxman's Book will be required by us in settlement of Drayage.

J. & T. WADDILL.
April 20, 1847. 50tf

GREAT MAIL LINE TO THE NORTH,

Via Petersburg, Richmond, Fredericksburg and Washington City.

TRAVELLERS going North, are hereby informed that the above Line is *the only daily line, the most expeditious line, and the only certain line.*

Passengers leaving Petersburg by this line, daily at 5½ A. M., arrive at Baltimore to tea, at Philadelphia in the course of the night, and at New York by 12 A. M. the next day, being a business day, *and sometimes two days in advance* of Travellers by the River and Bay Boats, and are, moreover, exempt from all risks of sea sickness and storms, as by the James River and Bay Line.

FARE BY THIS ROUTE.

From Petersburg to Baltimore,	$7 50
" Baltimore to Philadelphia,	3 00
" Philadelphia to New York by the early morning line,	3 00

In addition to the above line, the Companies on the Great Mail route have, on *Mondays and Thursdays*, a second most delightful line, *by way of Acquia Creek and mouth of Potomac.*

Passengers by this last line, go by the Great Mail line as far as Acquia Creek, where they take the swift and beautiful Steamer *Powhatan*, Capt C. W. Gunnell, which leaves Acquia Creek immediately on the arrival of the Cars from Richmond, and reach Baltimore some hours in advance of Passengers by the James River and Bay Line, *and at the same expense.* Passengers by this last line, equally avoid the dangers of sea sickness and the uncertainty of the wide and rough portion of the Bay, between Old Point Comfort and the mouth of Potomac, and make the trip between Acquia Creek and Baltimore in a *splendid Steam Boat unsurpassed in strength, beauty or comfort.*

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the office of the Richmond and Petersburg Rail Road Company in Petersburg, or of the Richmond and Fredericksburg Rail Road Company, in Richmond, to the Ticket Agent.

Richmond, Va., July 1, 1847. 71-3m

J. N. BAIRD,

Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has returned from the North, and will now be happy to wait on all who may require his services.

He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of what he can perform, confidently relying upon his operations—they being the best test of his capability.

Dr. B. returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received.

He may at all times be found on Fayetteville, when not professionally engaged out.

All orders from the country will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

June 26, 1847. 69 tf

Cape Fear Lands for Sale.

THE Subscriber has permanently settled in Warren County, and now offers for sale his Tract of Land in Chatham County, on the South side and immediately on the Cape Fear River, one half mile above Avent's Ferry, and three miles below Haywood, containing between eight and nine hundred acres. The greater part of this Tract is RICH BOTTOM LAND, adapted to Tobacco, Cotton, Corn, Wheat, and Oats, &c. There is enough open land to work twelve or fifteen hands to advantage, the most of which has been resting for the last five years, and is now in a fine state for making good crops. Terms will be made accommodating, and possession given in time for sowing fall crops.

Mr. Obadiah Farrar, who lives on the land, will show it to any person who may be disposed to purchase, and I can be addressed at Warrenton, N. Carolina, on the subject.

M. T. HAWKINS, Jr.
June 10, 1847. 70-tf

RED CLOVER SEED, for sale by

J. HUSKE & SON.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, this day received and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
June 8. 14-tf

Dr. H. F. Peery's Vermifuge,

OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

A highly concentrated and Chemically combined preparation, capable, from the promptitude of its action, of clearing the system in a few hours of every worm.

THE exceeding small quantity of this medicine required to test the existence of worms or to remove every one from the system, its operating in a few hours, together with its great certainty of effect, constitute it one of the most brilliant discoveries of the age. It seldom needs to be repeated, and never to be followed by any other purge; therefore in urgent cases, as those of FITS, SPASMS or CONVULSIONS, caused by worms, its unrivalled superiority is manifest. Few medicines are better calculated to improve the health of children, even where no worms exist; as it removes those masses of crudities that line and closely adhere to the stomach and bowels, giving rise to symptoms that counterfeit every variety of worm-disease. Though prompt and certain in its operation, it is perfectly safe and adapted to the tenderest age. Price 25 cents per vial.

Prepared by Dr. H. F. Peery, and sold by established Agents in most of the principal cities and towns throughout the United States and Canadas.

☞ The above preparation for sale at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville.

May 27, 1846. 30tf

EDUCATION.

ST. TIMOTHY'S HALL,

A School for Boys,

At Catonsville, six miles from Baltimore, Md.

REV. L. VAN BOKKELEN, A. M., RECTOR.

THE extensive buildings of this Institution are now complete, and furnish ample accommodations for 80 pupils, the limited number. They have been erected specially for their present purpose, and contain all the conveniences found in similar buildings in the Northern and Eastern States. The position is renowned for its salubrity and the beauty of its scenery. The grounds contain nearly 100 acres, 20 of which are a grove of Forest Trees, and afford sufficient space for all appropriate recreations and amusements of youth. The course of instruction embraces every branch from the elements of an English education to the classes of College, or for Mercantile life. The system of instruction in the Classics is a modification of that pursued with such eminent success by Rev. T. K. Arnold, of England. The Rector is assisted by experienced Teachers, who are graduates of our best Northern Colleges, and no effort will be to establish in Maryland a School of the highest grade for instruction and discipline. All the accomplishments consistent with a thorough institution can be acquired. Vocal and Instrumental Music receive special attention, and are taught upon very reasonable terms. Physical Education is systematized by regular periods for exercise, and the character of the exercise is adapted